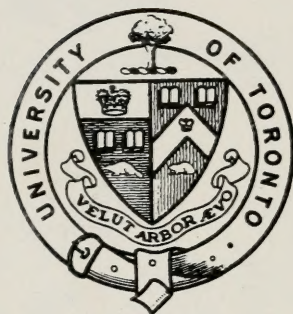




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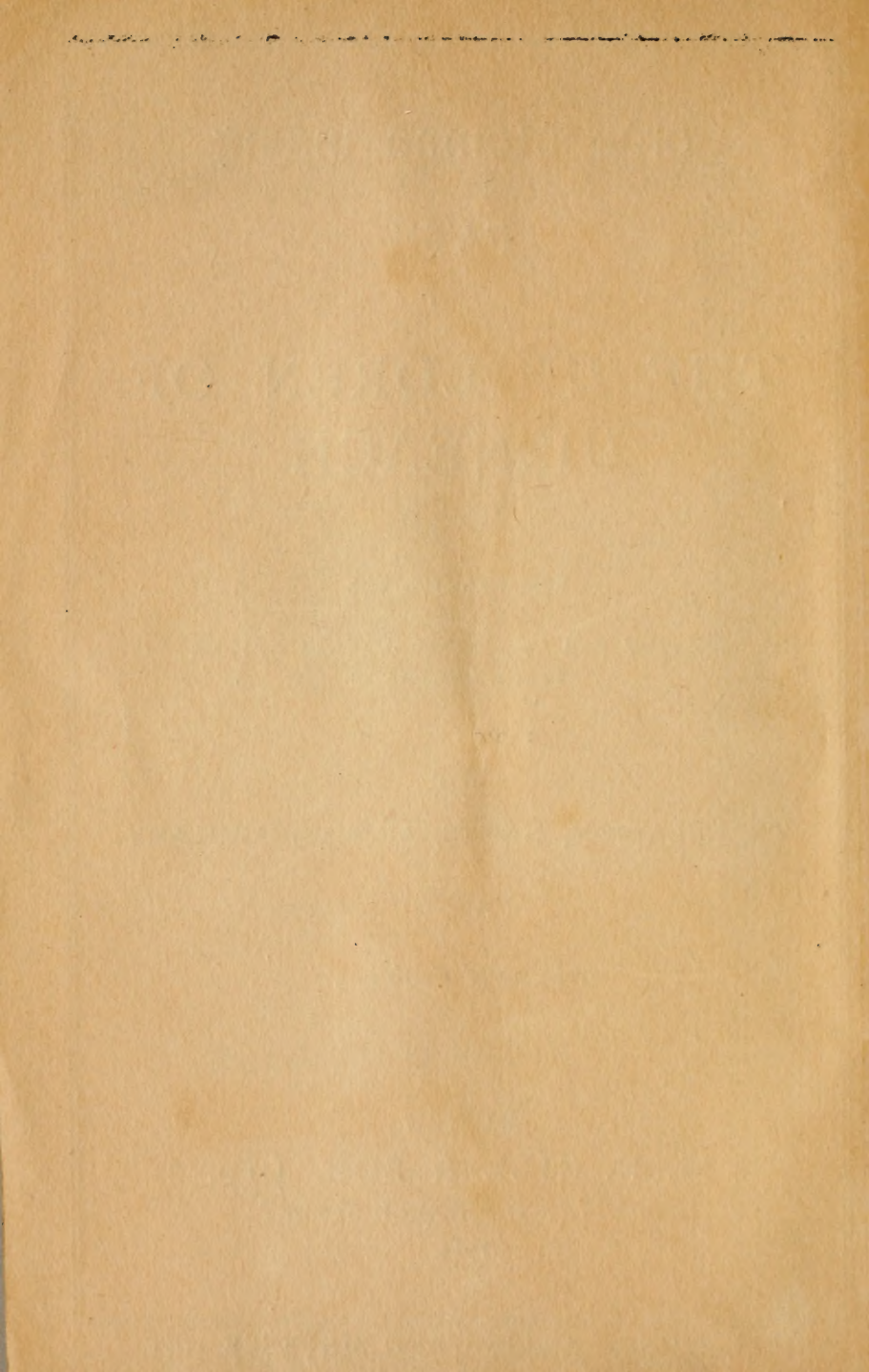
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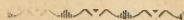
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## PREFACE

THE betrayal of the Sons of Uisneach by King Conor Mac Nessa of Ulster forms an interesting, if tragic, chapter in the history of Ireland. It forms the first and favourite of the three "Sorrows of Story Telling," of which *Oide Clomne Uir* is one, and *Oide Clomne Turpeann* another, both of which have already been published by this Society.

The story originally formed five independent episodes enumerated as pre-tales of the famous "Táin Bo Cuailgne," and is familiar, in one shape or another, to all who take an interest in Irish literature.

The personages mentioned in the story are historic figures—Conor, already mentioned; Meive, Queen of Connaught, his rival in the fight for the Táin Bo Cuailgne; Cuchulainn; and Feergus—all of whose names coincide with the commencement of the Christian era.

The sceptic who may throw doubt on Irish chronicles need only have recourse to the following authorities to satisfy himself as to the general accuracy of the tale:—

- (1) Windisch, "Irische Texte," 1st vol. (Oldest version from the Book of Leinster, date 1150.) Leipzig, 1887.

- (2) Yellow Book of Lecan, a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, translated by Eugene O'Curry, and published in "Atlantis," vol. iii., 1862, by the Catholic University of Ireland.
- (3) "Egerton, 1782," a 15th-century vellum MS., in the British Museum.
- (4) Keating in his "Forus Feasa air Eirinn."
- (5) O'Flanagan, Transactions of the Gaelic Society, 1808.
- (6) Mr. Carmichael published in Scotch Gaelic, in 1887, a copy of the story.
- (7) Mr. Campbell published a version in his tales of the Western Highlands. Edinburgh, 1862.
- (8) M. D'Arbois de Jubainville, French translation of the story from the Book of Leinster.

To sum up, there are altogether seventeen modern copies in Irish of this tale in the libraries of the British Museum and the Royal Irish Academy, whilst Mac Pherson of Scotland, Dwyer Joyce ("a fine romantic poem"), Samuel Ferguson, Todhunter, Douglas Hyde, and Rolleston have, in one way or another, published English versions of it, either in prose or poetry.

The manuscript from which this version is published was written by Andrew Mac Curtin of Corcomroe, Co. Clare, A.D. 1740, a learned Irish scholar, and bard to the O'Briens of Thomond, and is now for the first time published. It has been kindly lent for the pur-

pose of this publication to the Committee of the Society by Prof. Brian O'Looney, M.R.I.A., F.R.H.S.

Eugene O'Curry, who edited a copy of the story in vol. iii., p. 381, of "Atlantis" (referred to above under (2)), gives *his* opinions as to its value thus :—

"Almost all the characters introduced into it are so well known in Gaelic history, that to doubt the authenticity of its leading facts would be to throw doubt on the truthfulness of all our most prized chronicles and historical documents."

The reader will bear in mind that stories mingled with fable are to be found in the historic narratives of most ancient peoples. Those of Greece and Rome combine facts with fables, but we do not reject the facts because of the fables. So, because Druidism played a part in bringing about the tragic death (Orðe) of the sons of Uisneach, we can easily distinguish what there is of druid magic in it, and what of fact.

As to the story in general, it would be difficult to find in the ancient literature of any language anything more touching or more beautiful than this of the "Sons of Uisneach." If the reader, stirred to emotion, desires revenge upon Conor, he is forced to



admire the fidelity of Fiollain the Fair, and the affection of Deirdre for her husband and his brothers. Deirdre seems to have wronged Feargus by believing that he had a part in the betrayal of the Children of Uisneach. He evidently acted in good faith, and believed that they would be safe under the protection of his two sons. Subsequent events proved that Feargus acted throughout in good faith, for the versions of the narrative in the "Book of Leinster" and the "Yellow Book of Lecan" say that Feargus was so enraged at their betrayal that he rebelled against Conor, fought a battle against him, burned the palace of Emania, left Ulster, and placed himself under the protection of Meive, Queen of Connaught—Conor's rival. It was this war of Feargus against Conor, on account of the fate of the Sons of Uisneach, that supplied our national poet, Thomas Moore, with the theme of the beautiful song commencing:—

"Avenging and bright fall the swift sword of Erin."

As to the poetry in the text, it will be noticed that a proportion of the words in it are archaic, and are now almost unknown in spoken Irish in Ireland. They remain—like the pillar-towers—to tell us of the old

days, as O'Curry expresses it in his *MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History*, "when Ireland had a language and a literature, a law and a life of her own."

The prose, with a few exceptional words explained in the Glossary, will be found quite intelligible in any Irish-speaking district.

In a word, the entire piece, according to the best authorities, must have been, at one time, entirely written in poetry, and the text leaves us some of what remains of the ancient Bardic story.

As to the lines, they are hepta-syllabic. Some of them contain eight syllables, but the scansion is got by omitting final vowels.

The translation of the Irish text has been kept as closely as possible to the original, in some places not too rigidly, so as to benefit the English student of our work; whilst the vocabulary, read in conjunction with those appended to the "Fate of the Children of Lir" and the "Fate of the Children of Tuireann" (both edited by Mr. R. J. O'Duffy), will be found complete in every respect.

30th June, 1898.





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orðe cłoinne uisnıř





## ARGUMENT

1. FEAST AT EMANIA in the palace of Conor, King of Ulster. 2. Regulation of the feast, and number of Conor's household. Conor asks the guests if it would not be proper to bring back the sons of Uisneach from their exile in Scotland. The nobles give their consent, and say that it is a pity to have such valiant warriors as Naoise, Ainnle, and Ardan in exile, on account of any woman in the world. Conor proposes that they be sent for. He says that they are bound not to come back to Ireland with anyone, but with Conall Cearnach, with Feargus, or with Cuchulainn. He plots their destruction; questions Conall Cearnach and Cuchulainn as to how they would act if the sons of Uisneach were betrayed. They tell him plainly that they would kill their betrayers. He then asks Feargus how he would act in case the sons of Uisneach were slain under his guarantee. Feargus gives an evasive answer. Conor sends Feargus for the sons of Uisneach, and tells him to call at the Fort of Borach on his way home. 3. Conor asks Borach if he had a feast prepared for him. Borach says he has, but could not bring it to Emania. Conor bids him to give it to Feargus, and says that it is one of his *geis*, or solemn taboos, not to refuse an invitation to a feast. 4. Feargus goes on the morrow to Scotland, to invite the sons of Uisneach back to Ireland. He brings no retinue with him, save his two sons. He finds the sons of Uisneach living in

hunting booths. 5. Feargus gives a great shout on coming into the harbour. The sons of Uisneach recognise the shout to be the shout of an Irishman. Deirdre, who is with them, says it is the shout of a Scotsman. She is averse to the sons of Uisneach going to Ireland, and foresees that Conor will betray them. 6. Feargus says he is a guarantee for the safety of the sons of Uisneach. Against Deirdre's wish, they consent to go with him to Ireland. 7. Feargus tries to allay Deirdre's fears, and assures her of her own and her husband's safety. 8. On the morning they sail for Eire, accompanied by Feargus and his two sons. Deirdre utters a poem in praise of the beauties of Scotland. 9. On reaching Ireland Borach tells Feargus that he has a feast prepared for him, and that he would place him under *geis* if he refuses to partake of it. Feargus becomes very angry with Borach. 10. Naoise is angry when he hears that Feargus is prevented by the feast from going with them to Emania. Feargus engages that the sons of Uisneach will be safe under the guardianship of his two sons. 11. The sons of Uisneach proceed to Emania. Deirdre advises them to go to Rathlin, and wait there until Feargus would have finished his visit with Borach. The sons of Uisneach refuse her advice, and she utters a sorrowful lay. 12. Deirdre has a dream in which she sees the destruction of the sons of Uisneach, and utters another sorrowful poem. 13. Deirdre advises the sons of Uisneach to seek the protection of Cuchulainn before going to Emania, and expresses her fears in a poem. 14. They arrive in Emania. Deirdre warns the sons of Uisneach not to go into the house of the Red Branch. 15. They are sent to the house of the Red Branch, and servants are sent to wait on them. 16. They are entertained in the house of the Red Branch. 17. The sons of Uisneach commence to play chess.



18. Conor is anxious to know how Deirdre looks. He sends Leabharcham to find out. Leabharcham utters a lay foreboding treachery. 19. Leabharcham tells Conor that Deirdre's former beauty has vanished. 20. He then sends Treundorn to spy through the window of the house of the Red Branch. 21. Treundorn tells him that there is not on earth a more beautiful woman than Deirdre. 22. Conor's jealousy returns. He orders the troops to attack the house of the Red Branch, where the sons of Uisneach and Deirdre are. Feargus's sons make a gallant defence of the sons of Uisneach ; but Conor bribes one of them. 23. Deirdre says that Feargus's son is false, like his father. 24. Feargus' other son, Iollann the Fair, makes a gallant defence, and inflicts great havoc on the besiegers. 25. Conor calls on his own son, Fiachra, to array himself in his father's arms, and go fight Iollann the Fair. 26. Fiachra and Iollann the Fair fight. Fiachra is getting the worst of the fight. Conor's charmed shield which he bears, roars at the distress of Fiachra. Conall Cearnach hears the roar of Conor's shield, and hastens to the relief of him that bears it. 27. Conall Cearnach comes behind Iollann the Fair, and kills him, not knowing who he is. When he finds out that the sons of Uisneach have been betrayed, he kills Conor's son, Fiachra, to avenge the perfidy. 28. The Ultonians make a general attack on the house of the Red Branch, where the sons of Uisneach are. The Ultonians are being defeated. Deirdre praises the sons of Uisneach for the valiant fight they make. 29. The sons of Uisneach make a bulwark of their shields round Deirdre, and issue from the fortress. 30. Conor seeing that they are about to escape, calls on Cathbhadh the Druid, to work enchantment on them. Conor tells Cathbhadh that he will not harm the sons of Uisneach, if only they are obedient to him. Cathbhadh works druid-

ism on them, so that their arms drop from their hands, and they are captured. Conor causes them to be beheaded. The Ulstermen give three great shouts of lamentation for them. 31. Deirdre weeps piteously, and utters a poem about the valour of Naoise and his brothers. 32. Deirdre seeks out Cuchulainn, and tells him the story of the betrayal and murder of the sons of Uisneach. She utters the famous 'Lamentation for the Children of Uisneach.' 33. Deirdre leaps into the grave, and dies on the corpse of Naoise. 34. Cathbhadh, the Druid, curses Emania, and prophesies that none of Conor's race would ever rule there. The prophecy was fulfilled. 35. Poem on the relationship of the Children of Uisneach with King Conor and other members of the Red Branch house.

## RÉIM-SGEUL

[*The Roman letters in parentheses in the Irish text refer to the explanatory Notes on pp. 89 to 94.*]

1. 1r fáda, iomorro, do bí coḡaḡ aḡur coimḡlioḡt iḡir Connaḡtaib̃ aḡur Ultaib̃ re linn M̃eird̃be do beit̃ a ḡ-ceannar̃ Connaḡt, aḡur Conḡobair̃ do beit̃ 'na Rí Ulaḡ. Ionnur̃ ceana ḡo m-beit̃ r̃ior fáta na h-eapaonta ḡárla eatorra aḡat, a léiḡḡeoir̃, cuirpeaḡ (<sup>a</sup>) r̃ior ann ro mar̃ do marḡaḡ Clann Uirniḡ tar̃ c̃oim̃ice f̃earḡura, m̃ic R̃oiḡ, aḡur C̃or-maic̃ Connluingear̃ aḡur Dubḡaiḡ Daol Ulaḡ.

2. Lá n-aon, iomorro, dá n-deaḡaib̃ Conḡobair̃, Rí Ulaḡ, ḡo teaḡ f̃eird̃limḡe, m̃ic Daill, ḡḡeulaib̃e Conḡobair̃, do caiteam̃ fl̃eird̃e; aḡur re linn na fl̃eird̃e rin, ruḡ bean f̃eird̃limḡe ingeañ áluinn, aḡur do ruḡne Caḡaḡ, ḡraoi, noḡ do ḡárla 'ran ḡ-c̃om̃ḡáil an tan rin, tuar̃ aḡur tair̃ng̃ire do'n ingin, ḡo ḡ-tioc-faḡ iliom̃aḡ doḡar̃ do'n c̃oiḡeaḡ ḡ'a t̃oirḡ. Iar̃ n-a elor̃ rin do'n laoc̃raib̃, do ḡḡḡraḡar̃

a marbhadh do láthair. “Ní déantar,” ar Concóbar, “aéir béarfaidh m'ire liom í ašur cuirfeadh d'a h-oileamain í go raib' na h-aon-mnaoi ašam féin.” Déirpore do šairm an t-uaoi ói. Do cuir Concóbar a lior ar leit í ašur oide ašur buime d'a h-oileamain; ašur níor lámhach neac do'n cóigeach dul 'na láthair aéir a h-oide ašur a buime ašur beanéainte Concóbar d'a nšoiréi leabharcam. Do bí ar an órdušadh rin go m-beir ionnuadair ói, ašur šur éinn, ar mnáid a cómairpíre i ršéim.

3. Tápla, iomorro, d'a h-oide laog do marbadh re ppoimn d'ollmušadh ói-rí lá rneachta; ašur iar n-dorcadh pola an laoiš 'ran t-rneachta, epomar fiač duš d'a h-ól. Mar tuš Déirpore rin d'a h-aire, adubairé re leabharcam go m-badh maic léi féin fear do beir aici ar a m-beiréir na tré dacha do éonnairé; mar atá, dach an féic ar a folc, dach pola an laoiš ar a šruaidh, ašur dach an t-rneachta ar a éneap. “Atá a šamail rin d'fear, re n-a ráidteap naoire, mac Uirniš, a b-fočair Concóbar 'ran teaghlac,” ar leabharcam. “Maireadh, a leabharcam,” ar rí, “šuiréimpe túra a éur dom' ašallam féin šan ríor.”

4. Nočtar leabharcam do naoire an nio rin. Leir rin táinš naoire ór íreal a n-dáil Déirpore, ašur cuiréap a ruim méid a reirce d'ó, ašur



iaippar air, í féin a tábairt ar éaluḡad ó Concobar. Tug Naoire don'ta leir rin, gér' leirḡ leir é d'eagla Concobair. Triallair féin aḡur a dā bráḡair, eadon, Ainnte aḡur Ardán, aḡur Déirḡre, mar don le trí caoḡad laoc, ḡo n-Albain—áit a b-ḡuaraḡar congḡáil buannaḡta ó Rí Alban, ḡo b-ḡuair an Rí tuarḡḡḡáil rḡéime Déirḡre, aḡur ḡur iair mar mnaoi dō féin í.

5. ḡabar fearḡ Naoire ḡo n-a bráitḡib uime rin. Trialluḡ ar Albain a n-oileán mara ar teitead le Déirḡre, taréir iomaḡ coinḡlioc't do tábairt do muintir an Ríḡ aḡur doib féin re céile noime rin. Adt ceana, ar n-a élor a n-Ultuib ḡo raḡaḡar Mic Uirniḡ 'ran éigearḡáil rin, adubraḡar móran d'uairlib an cóigib re Concobair ḡur truaḡ Clann Uirniḡ do beit ar deoraidead't tré don mnaoi, aḡur ḡo m-baḡ cóir pior do éur orra aḡur a d-tábairt do'n tír. Do beir Concobair don'ta pír rin ar imirde na n-uaraí, aḡur tuc fearḡur mac Róig, aḡur Dubḡac Daol Ulaḡ, aḡur Cormac Connluḡḡear a plánaib air féin fá beit uilir doib.

6. Aḡ rin aḡat, a léigḡeoir, pírinne na rḡaire do péir Doctuir Céitnḡ.

7. Concobair, mac Neara, do ḡoirḡí do'n Concobair ro, óir Near ba n-ainm d'a máḡair. Do buḡ mac dō, Cormac Connluḡḡear; aḡur

buð gaoilta ró-ghairiú dó, feargúr a gúr Dub-  
tác. Do buð é feargúr tanuirte Ulað le linn  
feille Concóbdair ar Cloinn Uirniš.

8. Aituirtear dúinn gurab é ro an céad  
briatár bpreige Éirionn. .i. an breuſ ro do  
míſne Concóbdair, Rí Ulað, re Cloinn Uirniš;  
oir do cuir cum báir iad tar plánuſadó maiſe  
Ulað.

## ordè òlómne uisniš ann so

I. Fleað ìneadap-òaoim mór-àòbal do rìš-nead le Concòbair, mac Fàctna Fàcais, mic Rora Ruairò, mic Ruòraige, eadon, rì Ulad, a n-Eamain mìn àluinn Màca, do màicib ašur do mórpaiprib ar ceana; šur buò rúbac roimeanmnaé na rìoiš uile. Ro éipuš a n-aor ceoil, oipride, ašur ealaòna do řeimn<sup>(a)</sup> a š-cruite ceoil-binne caointéaduige, ašur a o-tiompan téibinn, ašur do šabáil a n-òpeac-ta filibeaéta, ašur a š-craoibe comneapa, ašur a nšéige šeinealaise. Ir iad anmanna na b-fleaid ro hí 'ran dún an tan rín. .i. Catbaid caomòraoi, mac Conaill mic Ruòraige, ašur Šeannan šruadò-řoluir, mac Catbaid, ašur řeir-čeirrne řile, ašur Šeannan Šlúnduib, mac Catbaid, ašur iomad eile iomaille le Seancán, mac Oiliolla.

2. Ir amlaid ro do šnátuigead fleaid na n-Eamna. .i. a ionad mošòd řéin řá cómaip šac aoim do teašlac Concòbair; ašur ir é uion teašlais Concòbair, .i. cúigeap ar trí řicò ar řé céad ar míle. Do bádap ann aš

ól agus as doibneap, nó sup tósaib<sup>(b)</sup> Con-  
cóbair a ollsúit miosda ór áir, agus ir é ro  
máir, “Ir áil liom a fíor t’fásáil uaidre, an  
b-facaðair miam teac buò fíárr ’nā teac na  
h-Éamna, nā teaglac buò fíárr ’nā mo teag-  
lacra i n-aon ionad dá b-facaðair ariam.”  
“Ní facamar,” ar iadran. “Mairead,” ar  
Concóbair, “an aicne oib uiréarbaiò ar bit  
orraiò féin?” “Ní h-aicne,” ar iadran. “Ní  
h-eaò rin daíra,”<sup>(c)</sup> ar Concóbair. “Ir aicne  
daíra uiréarbaiò mór orraiò; .i. trí maic  
Conail Cláinnig; .i. trí coinne sairge na  
nSaoðal, trí mic áilne uairle Uirni, do  
beir do buir b-féasmuir ar ron aoin mnā ’ran  
doman. .i. Naoire, Ainne, agus Ardān; óir do  
éoradair le neart a lám tpeab agus leat  
Alban, óir ir mic níg so fírinneac iad; [agus  
do coireontaoir áiróirge ar maicib Ulaò”].  
“Dá lámframaoir-ne rin do máir,” ar iadran,  
“ir fada ó roin adéarfamaoir é; agus fór  
cóigeaò Ulaò do beir a g-coraílaet re sac  
cóigeaò eile a n-Éirinn, dá m-beir san a beir  
t’Ulaib ann aet an tríúr rin féin amáin; óir  
ir leomáin ar éalmaet agus ar éródaet iad.”  
“Mairead,” ar Concóbair, “cuirtear fíor agus  
teacta so críocuib áilne oiréarglana Alban,  
agus so loc Eitce agus so daingean mac  
n-Uirni t’a n-iarraio tar air” “Cia facar



ann leir an teac̃taipeac̃t rin? ” ar c̃c̃c̃ ḡo  
 coit̃c̃eann. “ Ní feaḃarra rin,” ar Conc̃ob̃ar,  
 “ óir ir ḡear ḡo Naoir̃e ḡan teac̃t anoir̃ le  
 raor̃ ḡá feaḃar ac̃t le ceac̃tar ḡo’n triúr  
 am̃áin .i. le Conall Cearnac̃, le fearḡur, mac  
 R̃óig̃, no le Coinc̃ulainn; aḡur aĩceonaḡ-ra  
 anoir̃,” ar Conc̃ob̃ar, “ cia ḡo’n triúr rin le  
 ar buḡ anhra mé féin.” Iar rin ḡo c̃uḡ Conall  
 a ḡ-ḡóḡ f̃á leit̃ leir, aḡur ḡ’fiarḡuiḡ ḡe creuḡ  
 ḡo ḡeunḡaḡ leir ḡá ḡ-cuirḡeaḡ ar c̃ionn m̃lac  
 n-Uirniḡ é, aḡur a milleaḡ ar a ionc̃aib̃. “ Mar  
 nac̃ ḡ-ḡob̃raim,” ar r̃é, “ ní báir̃ aoiñ tuine  
 am̃áin ḡo c̃ioc̃faḡ ḡe rin, ac̃t ḡac̃ aon ar a  
 m-b̃earḡainn-re ḡ’Ul̃taib̃ ḡo ḡeunḡaḡ ḡoc̃ar  
 ḡóib̃, br̃ón báir̃ aḡur tim̃ḡiḡe raog̃ail ḡ’im̃iḡt  
 air̃.” “ Ir̃ f̃ior̃ rin,” ar Conc̃ob̃ar, “ cuiḡim-re  
 nac̃ ionm̃uin leat̃-ra mé féin,” aḡur ḡo c̃uir̃  
 Conall uair̃. ḡo c̃uḡ Cuc̃ulainn c̃uig̃e, aḡur  
 ḡ’fiarḡuiḡ ḡe mar̃ an ḡ-ceuḡna. “ ḡo beir̃im-  
 re mo b̃riaḡar,” ar Cuc̃ulainn, “ ḡá r̃ior̃ḡá rin  
 or̃m̃ra, aḡur a ḡ-taḡair̃t c̃uḡat̃ c̃um a mañḡc̃a,  
 nac̃ aon tuine am̃áin ḡo c̃uitḡeaḡ ran nḡñiom̃,  
 ac̃t ḡac̃ aon ḡ’Ul̃taib̃ ar a m-b̃earḡainn-re, br̃ón  
 báir̃ aḡur ḡair̃ḡe raog̃ail ḡo c̃aḡair̃t ḡó.” “ Ir̃  
 f̃ior̃ rin,” ar Conc̃ob̃ar re Coinc̃ulainn, “ cuiḡim-re  
 nac̃ ionm̃uin leat̃ra mé féin,” aḡur ḡo c̃uir̃  
 Cuc̃ulainn uair̃. C̃uḡ fearḡur c̃uig̃e, aḡur  
 ḡ’fiarḡuiḡ ḡe mar̃ an ḡ-ceuḡna. Aḡuḡair̃t

féarúur fúir, “Seallaim-re gan dui fáo’  
fúil-re; siúeao, ní b-fúil Ultao ar a m-béar-  
fainn as déanam doóair doóib nae o-taóar-  
fainn brón báir asur bit-éasao oó.” “Iy fíor  
rin,” ar Concoóar, “iy tura maóar ar a s-ceann;  
asur sluar pómac amárac ann, óir iy leat  
éiofar riad: asur as teacé anoir duit, sab  
so Dún Boraig, mic Cainte asur taóair briaóar  
damra cóim luac a’r éiofaró tú, Clann Uirniú do  
éur so h-Eamain, má oiríche no lá doóib as teacé  
ann.” Iar rin éangaoar irteac araon, asur o’innir  
féarúur do éac é féin do éur ’ran t-rlánuigeadó  
rin, asur do ruaoar ar an oiríche rin.

3. O’asall Concoóar Boraó asur o’fiappuig  
óe an raib fleao ollam aise oó. “Atá,” ar  
Boraó, “asur sé sur b’féoir liom a déanam,  
níor b’féoir liom a h-iomóar so h-Eamain.”  
“Maieao,” ar Concoóar, “taóair o’féarúur  
i mar iy túirge éiofar a n-éirinn, óir iy o’a  
gearaib gan fleao o’obaó.” Do seall Boraó  
rin oó, asur do ruaoar ar an oiríche rin.

4. Do sluar féarúur ar n-a márac, asur  
ní ruo leir do fluaú<sup>(d)</sup> ná do roópaide acé é  
féin asur a óiar mac.<sup>(e)</sup> .i. Iollann fionn asur  
Dunne Bopbruaó, asur Cuillionn. .i. Giolla  
na h-lubraige, asur an lubrac féin. Do  
sluaireaoar pómpa so daingean mlae n-Uirniú  
asur do loc éiríche a n-Alban. Iy amlaio do

báðar Clann Uirniḡ aḡur trí fiannbóða aca ; aḡur an bóð ann a m-bhuicéir a b-ppoinn, ní h-innte d'icéir ; aḡur an bóð ann a n-icéir, ní h-innte do éodlaicéir.

5. Iar d-tesáct d'féarḡur 'ran inbear, do léis ḡlaod móir féinne ar. Iar amlaio do bí Naoire aḡur Déirḡre aḡur an ceann-caom eatorra .i. piteiolu Concobair, aḡur iad aḡ imirt uirre. Do éuala Naoire an ḡlaod aḡur adúbairt, “Do éluinim ḡlaod Éirionnaisḡ.” “Ní ḡlaod Éirionnaisḡ rú,” ar Déirḡre, “áct ḡlaod Albanaisḡ.” D'aicín Déirḡre céad ḡlaod féarḡura, aḡur do ceil é. Do léis féarḡur an dara ḡlaod ar. “Iar ḡlaod Éirionnaisḡ rin,” ar Naoire. “Ní h-eaó, áct ḡlaod Albanaisḡ, ḡo deimin,” ar Déirḡre, “aḡur imream éorpann.” Do léis féarḡur an trear ḡlaod. aḡur d'aicín Mic Uirniḡ ḡurab é féarḡur do léis an ḡlaod. Adúbairt Naoire re n-Ardán dul ar ceann féarḡura. Ro ráio Déirḡre ḡur aicín rí féin an céad ḡlaod ro léis féarḡur. “Creud fá'r ceilir rin, a ríogán?” ar Naoire. “Airlinḡ do éonnairc mé aréir,” ar Déirḡre. “.i. trí h-eoin do tesáct éugaimm ó Eamain Máca, aḡur trí bolḡaim meala in a m-beulaio leó, aḡur a b-fáḡbáil aḡainne, aḡur trí bolḡaim d'ár b-fuil do breic leó.” “Creud í an breic atá aḡat uirre rin, a ríogán?” ar Naoire.

“Atá,” ar Déirdre, “féarḡur do tēact cūḡainn le tēactaireact ríotcána ó Concobair, óir ní milre mil ioná tēactaireact ríotcána an duine breuḡais.” “Léis rin tōrt,” ar Naoire, “ir fada atá féarḡur ar an b-pōrt; aḡur éirig, a Arḡáin, ar a ceann, aḡur tabair leat é.” ḡluair ear Arḡáin roime mar a raiḡ féarḡur, aḡur tōirḡre ear pōḡa ḡo díl, díocra dō féin aḡur d’a díar mac mar don rḡir. Aḡur ir é adúḡairt, “mo éion díḡ, a cúideacta ionmūin.”

ó. Ar a h-aicḡe rin, d’fíarḡuis ḡseula na h-Éireann díob, aḡur ro innreadar rin dō. Iar rin tāḡḡadar mar a raiḡ Naoire, Ainne, aḡur Déirdre, aḡur tōirḡreadar pōḡa iomḡa d’féarḡur aḡur ḡo n-a macaiḡ, aḡur d’fíarḡuis-eadar ḡseula na h-Éireann díob. “Ir iad ḡseula ir feárr aḡainn,” ar féarḡur, “Concobair d’ár ḡ-cupne a ḡ-cōr aḡur a rḡanuiḡeact ar buir ḡ-cionnra.” “Ní h-ionḡulḡa d’óirḡrean ann rin,” ar Déirdre, “óir ir mó a d-tiḡearnar féin a n-Albain ’ná tiḡearnar Concobair a n-Éirinn.” “Ir feárr a n-dútcār ’ná ḡac níḡ,” ar féarḡur, “óir ir neamḡoibinn do neac, ḡiḡ móir a rāc no a ríḡe, muna b-faicreāḡ a d’útcār féin ḡac lá.” “Ir fíor rin,” ar Naoire, “óir ir annra liom féin Éire ’ná Alba, ḡiḡ mó do ḡeāḡainn a n-Albain ’ná a n-Éirinn.” “Ir dāḡin díḡri a d’ul liomra,” ar féarḡur.



“ 1ῃ ὀαῖςιν ἑανὰ,” ἀρ ἡαοῖρε, “ ἀγυρ ἡαῖραμαοῖο  
λεατ ὅο ἡ-ἑῖρῖνν.”

7. ἡῖ ὀο ὀεοῖν Ὀἑῖρτορε (<sup>f</sup>) ἀοῦῖαιρτ ἡαοῖρε  
ἡα ἡῖαῖρα ρῖν, ἀγυρ ὀο ῑοῖρμεαρς ρῖ ὅο ἡόρ  
υἡ ἀ ὀυλ λε ρεαρςγυρ, ἀγυρ ὀο ῑυς ρεαρςγυρ ἀ  
ἡῖαῖρα, ἀγυρ 1ῃ ἑ ρο ράῖο : “ Ὀὰ ἡ-ἡεῖοῖρ ρῖρ  
ἑῖρῖοῖνν ἡν ἡυρ ἡ-ἀγῖαῖο, ἡῖ ἡαῖο ταιρῖε ὀόῖῖ  
ρῖν, ὀῖρ ἡῖ ἡαῖο ὀῖοῖν ργῖαῖ, ἡό ἑλοῖῖεαῖ, ἡό ρόρ  
ἑαῖῖαῖρ ὀο ἡεαῖ ὀο ἡεῖῖεαῖ ἡν ἡυρ ἡ-ἀγῖαῖο  
ἀγυρ ἡῖρε ἡῖῖ.” “ 1ῃ ρῖορ ρῖν,” ἀρ ἡαοῖρε,  
“ ἀγυρ ἡαῖραμαοῖο-ἡε λεατ ὅο ἡ-ἑῖρῖνν.”

8. ὀο ἑαῖῖεαῖρα ἀρ ἀν οῖῖῑε ρῖν ὅο ἡαῖοῖν  
ἀρ ἡ-ἀ ἡάραῖ, ἀγυρ ὀο ἑαῖῖαῖ ραῖρ ἀ ραῖῖ ἀ  
ἡογῖα. ἀγυρ ὀο ἑαῖῖαῖ ἀρ ἡυῖρ ἀγυρ ἀρ ἡόρ-  
ῖαιρςε ὅο ὀ-τάνγῖαῖρα ὅο ὀῖν Ὀορῖαῖς, ἀγυρ  
ὀ’ῖεῖῖ Ὀἑῖρτορε ταῖρ ἀ ἡ-αῖρ ἀρ ἑῖρῖῖῖαῖ ἡα  
ἡ-ἀἡἡαν, ἀγυρ 1ῃ ἑ ἀοῦῖαιρτ ρο : “ ἡο ἑῖοῖν  
ὀυῖτ, ἀ ῑῖρ ὕῖ ρῖοῖρ, ἀγυρ 1ῃ ρο οἡῑ ἡῖοῖν τῖ  
ὀ’ῖάγῖαῖῖ ; ὀῖρ 1ῃ ἀοῖῖῖν ὀο ἑαῖῖν ἀγυρ ὀο  
ἑαῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ἀγυρ ὀο ἡάγῖα ἡῖνρςῖῖῖῖῖ ἑαῖῖ-  
ῖῖῖῖ, ἀγυρ ὀο ῑῖῖῖῖ ταιῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ τὰοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ,  
ἀγυρ 1ῃ ἡεαῖ ὀο ἡῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἀ ἡεαρ ῑῖ ὀ’ῖάγῖ-  
ῖῖῖῖ,” (<sup>g</sup>) ἀγυρ ἀοῦῖαιρτ ἀν ἡαῖῖῖ ἡν :—

I

“ 1οῖῖῖῖῖ ῑῖρ ἀν ῑῖρ ὕῖ τ-ῖοῖρ,  
ἀἡἡ ἑο ἡ-ἀ ἡ-ἡογῖανταῖῖ ;  
ἡοῖῖ ὀ-ῑῖῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ ἡῖῖῖ,  
ἡῖῖῖ ὀ-ῑῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡε ἡαοῖρε.

## II

'Ionmhuin Dún Fíodais 'r Dún Fíonn  
 Ionmhuin an Dún or a S-cionn,  
 Ionmhuin Inir Dhoighead de,  
 Agus ionmhuin Dún Suibne.

## III

"A Coill Éuan! ón, a Coill Éuan!  
 Sur u-tigeadó ainnle, mo nuair!  
 Sairis liompa no bí ann  
 A'r n-aoire a n-iarctar Alban.

## IV

"Sleann Laoiró! ón, a n-Sleann Laoiró.  
 Do cōrlaínn fán' earraó éaoin;  
 Iars a'r oirfeoil a'r faill bhuic,  
 Fa h-í mo cúro i n-Sleann Laoiró.

## V

"Sleann Mairáin! ón, Sleann Mairáin!  
 Áro a cneam, geal a sáráin;  
 Do shíomír cōrlaó corraó  
 Ór inbeair mongaó Mairáin.<sup>(h)</sup>

## VI

"Sleann Aréain! ón, Sleann Aréain!  
 Fa h-é Sleann oíneadó oíuim-éaoin;  
 Noéar b' uallaó fear a aoire  
 'Ná mo n-aoire i n-Sleann Aréain.

## VII

Sleann Eitce! ué ón Sleann Eitce  
 Ann do tógbar mo ceuotigi;  
 Áluinn a fíod iar n-éirge,—  
 Baile shéine Sleann Eitce.

VIII

“ Gleann dá Ruad ! ón, Gleann dá Ruad ;  
 mo éion ḡac don fear dá’ dual :  
 binn ḡut cuaiḡe ar éiríob éruim  
 ar an m-binn ór Gleann dá Ruad.

IX

“ ionmhuin Oiríḡin ór tréan tráíḡ,  
 ionmhuin a uirḡe ór ḡainniḡ ḡlain ;  
 noḡa o-tiucḡainn airḡe oḡe  
 muna o-tiucḡainn lem’ ionmhuin ”

9. A h-airḡe na laoiḡ rin ránkḡatar ḡo Dún  
 Uoraiḡ, aḡur do toirḡir Uorac teora póḡa ḡo  
 uil aḡur ḡo oíocḡac o’fearḡur co na mácaib,  
 aḡur do Éloinn Uirniḡ mar don mu. Ir ann  
 rin adúḡairḡ Uorac ḡo raiḡ fleat ollam aige  
 a n-oirḡill o’fearḡur, aḡur ḡur ḡear do a  
 rḡḡbáil no ḡo ḡ-caiḡfeat i. Ó do cuala  
 fearḡur rin do ríḡneat poḡnuall corḡarḡa  
 oḡe ó a bárr ḡo a bonn, aḡur ir é ro ráiḡ :  
 “ Ole do ríḡnir-re, a Uoraiḡ, fleat o’fupáil  
 orḡra aḡur Conḡobair ar o-taḡairḡ mo bḡéiḡre  
 orḡra mar ir túirḡe oíocḡainn ḡo h-éirinn, dá  
 m-bat o’ oiríḡe no do ló oam aḡ teat anoir,  
 Clann Uirniḡ do cur ḡo h-Camain máca.”

“ Cuirḡre fá ḡearaiḡ tú,” ar Uorac, “ muna  
 o-tiḡe tú do caiḡeam na fléiḡe.”

10. O’fiarḡuiḡ fearḡur do naoire creud do  
 oéanḡat leir an b-fléiḡ. “ Do oéantar,” ar

Déirte, “do roġa aġatra, Mic Uirniġ do ċréigean nó an flean, aġur ġur córa tuit an flean úo do ċréigean ’ná Clann Uirniġ do ċréigean.” “Ní ċréigreadra iad,” ar ré, “óir cuirread mo tair mac .i. Iollann Fionn aġur Duinne Dorbruaó leó ġo n-ċamain mín Máca.” “Tar mo briačar,” ar Naoire, “ní beaġ linne rin uait; óir ní neac eile do córain rinne maí ačt rinn féin”; aġur do ġluair noiíe do’n láčair maille le fearġ mór, aġur do leanadar Ainne aġur Ardán aġur Déirte aġur tair mac fearġura é, aġur o’fáġbadar fearġur do duāc, dobrónac o’a n-éir. ġiōeāó, ba deimín le fearġur ġo na éloinn oá n-deac-airóir ollcōiġiō éirionn i n-aon cōmairle nac o-tiucraó oóib a ġ-coimisce féin do fáruġaó.

II. Iomčura Máca n-Uirniġ, do ġluairadar rómpa in aicčearri ġaca conaire, aġur adúb-airt Déirte riu, “Do beirim cōmairle maí tōib, a Clann Uirniġ, ġion ġo n-deántar lib í.” “Creud í an cōmairle rin, a ríōġan?” ar Naoire. “Ačá,” ar rí, “a tūl ġo Račlann ioir éirinn aġur Albain, aġur fanamain ann ġo ġ-caičread fearġur an flean, aġur ir cōmall bréičre o’fearġur rin, aġur ir faduġaó raoġail tōibre é.” “Ní deánfamaoio an cōmairle rin,” ar Naoire aġur Clann fearġura; aġur do ráio Clann fearġura ġurab olc an



munnigín do bí aice arda féin naé m-beaó  
ionnta a coimisce do déanamh sion so m-beaó  
cómhaid Ḑloinne Uisnig do lámuib i n-a b-par  
naó; asur fór briačar feargura maille riu.  
“Ué! ir mairg éainic leir an m-bréictir rin  
feargura,” ar Déirdre, “asur sur éreis rinn  
ar fléio,” asur do migne an laoió:—

I

“Mairg éainic anoir sió uil  
Re bréictir míc Róig roim;  
Noéa n-déira déc oéain de,  
Oé! ir moéiáó nem’ éroióe.

II

“Mo éroióe i n-a éaiób éumaidó,  
Tá anóct, mo móir-ruóair;  
Monuar, a máca máite,  
Éanstadair búir o-tuiglaéte.”

III

NAOISE

“Ná h-abair, a Déirdre óian,  
A bean áilne ’ná an srian;  
Ní éiofraó feargus anoir  
Éugainne cum ár meilleió.”

IV

DEIRDRE

“Faraor! ir fada liom tuib,  
A máca áille Uisnig,  
Teaéct ó Albain an fearg sáir;  
Fada bur buan a bict-mairg.”

12. A h-aicte na laoið rin tãngadap mómpra so fionnëapin na foraire ar ñiað foipeapad fuaio, agus po fan Déirðre o'a n-éir ip an n-ñleann, agus po tuit a coðlað uirpe ann. Ro ainiğ Naoire Déirðre iar a fãgðail o'a n-éir, agus po fill tar a air mar a paio Déirðre as éirge ar a coðlað, agus o'fiappaið oí, "Creud fãr' fanair, a moğan?" "Coðlað do bí orm," ar Déirðre, "agus do connairc aipling ann." "Creud í an aipling rin?" ar Naoire. "Atá," ar rí, "ñan a ceann ar lollann fionn agus a ceann ar ðuinne ðorðpuað; agus ñan congnañ ðuinne ðorðpuað libre, agus congnañ lollainn fionn lib," agus adú-ðairc an laoið:—

## I

"Truağ an tairðbre tarpar ðam,  
A ceactair feata finñ ñlan!  
Ñan ceann uaið ar ceactar ðe. (i)  
Ñan congnañ rin le céile."

## II

## NAOISE

"Noça ñ-can do ðeul aet oic,  
A ainuir áluinn éadpoct;  
Nim do ðeil-ğur tana tall,  
Ar ñallaið—aingið uatimar."

III

DÉIRORE

“ ‘Dob’ fíárr liom olc ḡac tuine,”  
 ‘Do ríatō Déirore ḡan tuibe,  
 “ ‘ná buir n-olcra, a tírír mín,  
 ler’ ríorair muir a’r móiréir.

IV

“ ‘Do címre a céann ar buinne,  
 O ir é a ríaoḡal ir uille;  
 A céann ar buinne boirbuaō;  
 noāa liomra anoēt naē tpuāḡ.”

13. A h-aicte na laoiō rin, tángadair ríompa  
 ḡo h-Árdrailleāc. Ir ann rin aōúbairt Déirore,  
 “ ‘Do cím neul ’ran aer, ḡsur ir neul fola é,  
 ḡsur do béarrainn cómarple máit dōibre, a  
 Élann Uirniḡ,” ar rí. “ Creud i an cómarple  
 rin?” ar Naoiré. “ Dul ḡo Dún Deatḡan,  
 mar a b-fuil Cuculainn nó ḡo ḡ-caitō fíarḡur  
 an fíleāō, ḡsur beit ar cómarpe Conculainn  
 ar eagla ceitḡe Concōbair.” “ Ó naē b-fuil  
 eagla orrainn, ní d’éanrāmaoiō an cómarple  
 rin,” ar Naoiré; ḡsur do ríḡne Déirore an  
 laoiō ann:—

I

“ A Naoiré! feucra an neul  
 ‘Do cím runna ’ran aeōir;  
 ‘Do címre ór eamain uaitne,  
 fudairneul fola fíorpuaitōe.

## II

“ Σάδαρ βίονταὸ τρέ ραν neul  
 Το ἐῖο ρυννα ’ραν αεῖοι;  
 Σαῖαλτα γε ἐρῦ ρολα,  
 Ἀν neul υατῖμαρ ιομῶνα.

## III

“ Το βειρῖμ κόμαιρλε βεαῖτ,  
 Το ἡακαῖβ ἄλλε υἱρνεαῖ; (<sup>j</sup>)  
 Σαν οὐλ σο h-εαῖμαιν ἀνοῖτ,  
 Τρέ α β-φυῖλ ορηαῖβ το ἡαράατ.

## IV

“ Ραῖραμαοιο σο Ούν Θεαλζαν,  
 Μαρ α β-φυῖλ Cú na céαρτα;  
 Τιορραμ ἀμάραῖ α n-θεαρ  
 Μαρ λον ιρ αν Cú κόμῶεαρ.”

## V

Αούβαιρε ἡαοιρε τρέ ρειρς  
 Le Θείρτορε ἡαρτα ἡρῡαῖο-ῶειρς,  
 “ Ο naῖ β-φυῖλ εαῖλα ορηαιν-νε,  
 ἡί ῶεαηραμ αν κόμῶιρλε.”

## VI

“ Τοβ’ ἀναῖ ρῖνν ἡαῖν ἡοῖμε,  
 Α υα ἡατῖμαρ Ruῶρῡαῖζε, (<sup>k</sup>)  
 Σαν ἄρ m-βεῖτ ἀρ λον ρεῡλ ῶε,  
 ἡῖρε α’ρ τυρα, α ἡαοιρε.



VII

“ An lá éus Manannán cuac  
 éusampa go mač móbuad,  
 ní beiteára am’ ašaió óe,  
 doirim leat, a naoire.”

14. A h-aicte na laoió rin do gluaireadar  
 nómpa go h-Eamain Mlača. “ A Éloinn Uirniš,”  
 ar Déiríre, “ atá cómarča ašampa díbre má  
 tá Concóbar ar tí feille do déanamh orraib.”  
 “ Cá cómarča rin?” ar Naoire. “ Má léigtear  
 ríbre ’ran tiš a b-fuil Concóbar ašur maite  
 Ulaó, ní b-fuil Concóbar ar tí feille do déanamh  
 orraib; ašur mār a d-tiš na Craoibe Ruaióe  
 cuirriótear ríb, atá ré ar tí feille do déanamh  
 orraib.”

15. Ránšadar iar rin go h-Eamain Mlača,  
 ašur do baineadar béim baróroinn ’ran dorur,  
 ašur d’fíarfuíš an dóirreoir cia do bí ann.  
 Do h-innrígeadó óó surab iad Mic Uirniš ašur  
 Déiríre ašur dá mac fearšura do bí ann.  
 Šoiréar Concóbar a luét feicme ašur fíic-  
 eoilte cúige, ašur fíarfuíšear díob cionnur  
 do bí teac na Craoibe Ruaióe fá biaó nó  
 fá. óiš Adúbradar dá d-tigeadó readt š-cača  
 Ulaó ann, go b-fašaióir uile a ráit ann.  
 “ Maireadó,” ar Concóbar, “ beiríó Mic Uirniš  
 líb innre.”

16. Ír ann rin adúbairt Déiríre, “ doó’

feárr mo cómaílepe do déanam fá san teac̃t go h-éamain,” ašur šur ba inim̃teac̃ta úóib aird̃e an tan rin féin. “Ní déanam,” ar lollann fionn, “óir ní meac̃ac̃t ná miolaõcar do fionnãõ orrainne mãm, ašur mãcam do’n éraoib Ruair̃õ.” Do šluair̃eadãr róm̃pa go teac̃ na Craoib̃e Ruair̃e, ašur do cuiread̃ lũc̃t f̃reard̃ail ašur f̃rĩteoil̃te lẽõ ann, ašur do d̃áilead̃ biãda raora rõc̃ait̃me, ašur deõca meara meir̃geam̃ala úóib, šur ba rubac̃ roim̃ean-mnac̃ iad̃ uile, ac̃t Mic Uir̃niğ ašur Déir̃ore am̃ain; óir níor̃ éait̃eadãr mór̃án bí̃o ná oiğ̃e ó méĩo a n-air̃oir̃ ašur a n-im̃teac̃ta ó Úúin ðor̃aiğ̃ go h-éamain m̃ac̃a.

17. Ir̃ ann rin ad̃úbair̃t Naoire, “Tab̃air̃ an éeanñc̃aoim̃ éuğ̃ainn go n-deac̃amaoir̃ d̃im̃irt.” Tuğ̃ad̃ an éeanñc̃aoim̃ éuca; ašur do bádãr aš im̃irt.

18. Ir̃ ann rin d̃’fiar̃f̃uiğ̃ Concõb̃ar, “Cia do g̃eab̃ainn d̃’f̃ior̃ an maireann a dealb̃ nó a déanam̃ féin ar̃ Déir̃ore; óir má maireann, ní b̃’f̃uil ’ran dom̃an bean ir̃ áille dealb̃ ašur déanam̃ ’ná í.” “Rãc̃ad̃ féin ann,” ar̃ leab̃-ar̃cam, “ašur béar̃fad̃ na r̃geula rin éuğ̃at̃ra.” Ašur ir̃ am̃laib̃ do bí̃ r̃í; ba h-anñra léi Naoire ’ná neac̃ eile ’ran dom̃an; óir ba m̃inic léi dul ar̃ fead̃ an dom̃ain d̃’iar̃raĩõ Naoire, ašur aš b̃reit̃ r̃geul̃ éuiğ̃e ašur uair̃õ. Tá̃inic leab̃-

aréam roimpe ḡo h-airm a raib Ḥaoire aḡur  
 Déirḡe; aḡur ip amlaib ḡo ruair iad, aḡur  
 an éeannéaom éatorra aḡur iad aḡ imirt uirre;  
 aḡur ḡo éoirḡir ḡo ḡóḡaib ḡo ḡíl aḡur ḡo  
 ḡíoéra iad, aḡur aḡḡḡairt, "Ḥí maic ḡo niḡ  
 riḡre, an nio ip meara le Conéḡar ḡo ruḡaḡ  
 uair ḡam aét Déirḡe amáin, ḡo beic ḡá h-  
 imirt aḡaib 'ran am ro; aḡur ip ḡ'riḡ an  
 maireann a ḡealb nó a ḡéanam fém ar Déirḡe  
 ḡo cuireḡ mipe ann ro; aḡur ip triaḡ liomra  
 an ḡníom ḡo ḡéanra anóét a n-Éamain .i.  
 feall aḡur fionḡal ḡo ḡéanam innre .i. tri  
 coinnle ḡairḡe na n-ḡaoḡal ḡo éur éum báir  
 i n-Éamain anóét, aḡur ní biaib Éamain níḡ  
 feárr ḡo bḡuinne an bḡáta," aḡur ḡo riḡne an  
 laoir ḡo triaḡ, tuirreac:—

I

"Triaḡ nem' ériḡe an meabail  
 Déanra anóét a n-Éamain;  
 Ó'n meabail meablaé amaé  
 buḡ h-í an Éamain iorḡalaé.

II

"Triúr ip uairle a n-ḡiu fá nem,  
 S ip feárr ḡ'ar éaḡail talam;  
 ḡoilḡe liomra anóét mar tá,  
 a ḡ-tuitim a lúr aoin mḡá.

## III

“ náoire a’r áinnle go m-bláto,  
 așur a’r óán a m-brađáir;  
 feall ar an n-óream n-óreađ-đlan nuat,  
 nođa liompa nađ lán truađ.”

19. A h-aicte na laoiđ rin, aóúđairt leađ-  
 arđam fe Macaib Uirniğ așur fe cloinn fea’șura,  
 oóirre așur fuinneoga tiđe na Craoibhe Ruaiđe  
 do o’ruideat go maic, așur calmađt așur  
 epóđact do o’éanam. “ așur a élan fea’-  
 șura,” ar rí, “ cornaiđ bui ı-cúram așur  
 bui ı-coimrice go calma go o-tis fea’șur,  
 așur beirto buaiđ așur beannađt o’a éeann ”;  
 așur do éaoi fpara diana deora, așur táinic  
 poimpe mar a maib Concóbar, așur o’fiarpuis  
 Concóbar rșeula o’éirre oí. Ann rin aóúđ-  
 airt leađarđam, “ ađaiđ rșeula maicte așur  
 o’póđrșeula așam ouit.” “ Creut iad na rșeula  
 rin?” ar Concóbar. “ ađá,” ar rí “ trí mic  
 Uirniğ do teadđ éuđatra ann rúto .i. an truír  
 ir fea’rda așur ir epóđa, așur ir feáir deaib  
 așur o’éanam, innioll așur éașcorıđ ’ran doıman;  
 așur fór biaiđ éire așaibhe fea’rda ó táito mic  
 Uirniğ lib; așur ir iad rșeula ir meara așam .i.  
 an bean do’ feáir deaib așur o’éanam, cruđ  
 așur éașcorıđ do mnaib an doımain aș imteadđ  
 ó eamain oí, șan a cruđ nó a deaib fein uirre.”

20. Mar do éuala Concóbar rin, do éuaiđ



móran d'a éad ar ḡ-cúl ; aḡur do bí aḡ ol  
 aḡur aḡ doibnear tréimre fada nó sup rmuam  
 ar Déirðre arís an dara feadct. D'a éir rin  
 ḡo h-aicḡeárr d'fíarruiḡ Concobar, "Cia do  
 ḡeabaim do b'éarrad. ḡseula Déirðre cuḡam ?"  
 Aḡur ní b-fuair don duine do raedad ann. Do  
 ráid Concobar re Treun-dorn, "An b-feadair  
 tú cia do maird t'adair aḡur do ériúr deard-  
 rádar ?" "Adá a fíor rin aḡampa," ar Treun-  
 dorn, "ḡurab é Naoire, mac Uirniḡ, do maird  
 iad." "Mairad," ar Concobar, "ḡluair rómact  
 d'fíor an mairéann a dealb rém ar Déirðre ;  
 óir má mairéann, ní b-fuil ar dpuim domain,  
 nó ar tuinn talman, bean ir áille 'ná í."

21. Do ḡluair Treun-dorn ḡo tead na Éraoibe  
 Ruaidé, aḡur fuair dóirre aḡur fuinneosá na  
 bpuighe iad na n-dúnad, aḡur ro ḡad eagla  
 aḡur uaman móir é. Aḡur ir é ro ráid ; "Ní  
 éonair éoir d'aon nead Mic Uirniḡ d'ionnruighe,  
 óir mearam ḡo b-fuil fearḡ ḡo h-iomarcad  
 orra." Aḡur d'a éir rin, fuair fuinneos do  
 ráḡbad orḡailte a n-dearmad ar an m-bpuighe,  
 aḡur do bí aḡ a n-amarc arteaé. D'feud  
 Déirðre air trér an b-fuinneois, aḡur d'innir  
 Déirðre do Naoire ḡo b'faca don óḡlad aḡ  
 amarc orra trér an b-fuinneois. Ir amlaid  
 do bí Naoire an tan rin, aḡur fear fuirne  
 d'fuirinn na fíccille in a láim, aḡur cuḡ uréar

áshmar, shan caime, shan claoine, ar fúil an óglaié, shur éuir an t-fúil tar a éloigeanh amac. Do luibh an t-óglac mar a raibh Con. éobhar aghur d'innir rseula ó éuir sho deire dhó-  
 "Ir fíor rin," ar Conéobhar, "ba ní ar an domhan fear an uréair rin, muna b-fuil raoghal shairbh aise." "Creud í an dealb' atá ar Déiríore?" ar Conéobhar. "Atá," ar Treun-dorh, "nac b-fuil 'ran domhan bean ir fearh dealb' aghur déanam' ná í."

22. Mar do éuala Conéobhar rin, ro líon dhéad aghur d'fórmad, aghur d'fóghair do na rluasgaibh dul d'ionnruighe na bhuighe i n-a raibh Clann Uirniš. Tánghadhar rómpa sho teac na Craoibhe Ruaidhe, aghur do léigeadhar trí sháirca móra aibhle arca 'na timéioll, aghur do éuir-eadhar teinnté aghur ruadlarraca innte. Mar do éualadhar Mic Uirniš na sháirca rin, d'fíar-puigeadhar cia do bí fá'n sh-Craoibh Ruaidh. "Conéobhar aghur Ulaibh," ar cáé sho coitcéann. "Ir coramail shrab í coimisce fearghura doob' áil libh do bhuiread," ar Iollann Fionn. "Ir bhuatár dam-ra," ar Conéobhar, "buó h-aic-peac do Éloinn Uirniš Déiríore do beic aca." "Ir fíor rin," ar Déiríore, "d'feall fearghur orraibh." "Dar mo éubair," ar Buinne Dorr-bhuad, "má feall, ní feallshamaoithne." Ir ann rin táinig Buinne Dorr-bhuad amac, aghur

do mairb trí caogad cupad amuisḡ, aḡur do  
 éur buaidreab mór ar na rluasab. O'fí-  
 rruisḡ Concobar cia do bí ann, no cia do misne  
 an earorḡain mór rin ar na rluasab. "Míre,  
 Buinne Dorbruaḡ, mac fíearḡura," ar ré.  
 "Comḡa maic uaimpe ōuit," ar Concobar.  
 "Cia comḡa rin?" ar Buinne Dorbruaḡ.  
 "Tríuḡacéad o'fíearann," ar Concobar. "Creud  
 eile?" ar Buinne Dorbruaḡ. "Mo comḡar  
 féin aḡur mo comairle," ar Concobar. "ḡéa-  
 bḡara rin," ar Buinne Dorbruaḡ. Do misneab  
 rluab mór do'n tríuḡacéad rin an comḡa an  
 oíðe rin féin, aḡur ír de do ḡoirḡí Sliaḡ  
 Dál Buinne, dá n-ḡoirḡéar Sliaḡ fuad an  
 tan ro.

23. Óo' éuala Déirḡre an comḡaḡ rin, "Ír  
 bruaḡar daimra," ar rí, "ḡur tréis Buinne  
 Dorbruaḡ ríḡ, aḡur dom' ōóisḡ, ír aḡaramail  
 an mac é." "Dar mo bréitir," ar Iollann  
 fíonn, "ní h-é rin dam féin; an feaḡ mairpear  
 an cloirḡeam caol díreab ro in mó láim, ní  
 tréisfead Clann Uirniḡ."

24. Ar a h-aicḡe rin táimic Iollann fíonn  
 amac, aḡur tḡḡ trí luatḡuarḡa a o-tímḡioll  
 na bruiḡne, aḡur do mairb trí céad laoc amuisḡ,  
 aḡur táimic írteab mar a raib Naóire, aḡur é  
 aḡ imirḡ na fíḡcille, aḡur Ainne mar don  
 fíir. Téir Iollann amac an dara feaḡ, aḡur

tus trí luactúarta eile um an m-bruiğin, așur do ruș loçrann ar lapað leir ar an b-řaitçe, așur do řab aș řloirðeað na řluaș, așur nior lámadař na řluaș teaçt o'ionn-řuirðe na bruiğne. Așur řo buð mac maiç, lollann řionn, óir nior éar neaç ar ořuim dořain řam řá nioð vā m-beiç aige; așur nior řab tuarařdal ó don duine řam açt ó řearșur.

25. Ir ann řin adúbairç Conçobar, “Cā h-ait a b-řuil mo mīac řein, řiaçra řionn?” “Atāim řunn, a āřořlaiç,” ar řiaçra. “Dar mo břiaçar,” ar Conçobar, “ir in don oirðe rușað tū řein așur lollann, așur ó'ř iao airim a açar atā aigeřean, beirře m'airim-ře leaç .i. an Aicēim, așur an Corșřaç, așur an řoș, așur an Colșșlar .i. mo řřiaç așur mo vā řlēiș, așur mo éloirðeam mōř, așur vėanřa calmaçt așur çřoðaçt mōř leó.

26. Do çoiriș řiaçra a çorp ir na h-armaið řeunta, řomairėaça řin Conçobar; așur o'ionn-řuiș lollann řionn așur řiaçra ře çēile, așur do rușneadař cōmřac řeiș řuilteaç řiorřiaçta řormaðaç, neairçmar, naimðeamail, teann, trėanðorř, tinnearřaç ře çēile. Açt atā don nioð çeana, do çuir lollann řionn ar řiaçra, ionnur řo o-tus air luișe ar řřaç a řřēiçe, așur řur řēir an Aicēim le mēro an ēișin ann



a pailḡ ; óir ba ḡear do rḡiaḡ Concóbair ḡéimeadḡ le foiréigín an tí ar a m-beirḡeasḡ ; aḡur ro ḡéimeasḡar trí pḡiomḡtonna na h-éirḡeann .i. Tonn Tuaiḡe, Tonn Élioḡna, aḡur Tonn Ruḡ-  
pailḡe, aḡ pḡeasḡiaḡḡ óí. Ir ann rin do bí Conall Cearnac a n-Dún Sobairce, aḡur do éuala Tonn Tuaiḡe. “ Ir fíor rin,” ar Conall, “ aḡá Concóbair a n-éigín, aḡur ní cóir ḡamḡra éirḡeasḡḡ fḡur.”

27. Ó'éirḡḡ Conall ar a h-aitle, aḡur do ḡad a airm aḡur a éirḡeasḡ uime, aḡur táinic pḡime mar a pailḡ Concóbair a n-Éamain Máca, aḡur fudair an cóimḡac ar an b-pailḡce, aḡur fíacra, mac Concóbair, ḡ'a élaioḡ ḡo móir aḡ lollann fíonn ; aḡur níor lámaḡar Rí Ulaḡ ná don duine ḡ'Ulḡaib a n-easḡarḡain. Táinic Conall ḡa leit a ḡroma ar lollann fíonn, aḡur ráigḡer an Colḡḡlar tré n-a éiríḡe. “ Cia do ḡoin mé ḡa leit mo éúil ? ” ar lollann fíonn ; “ ḡibé do pḡḡne, ḡar mo láim ḡoile, do ḡéasḡadḡ ré cóimḡac do leit m'aigḡe uaimḡe.” “ Cia tḡra féin,” ar Conall. “ Mire lollann fíonn, mac fḡearḡura, aḡur an tḡra Conall ? ” “ Ir mé,” ar Conall. “ Ir ole aḡur ir móir an ḡníomḡ do pḡḡnir,” ar lollann fíonn, “ aḡur Mic Uirniḡ ar mo cóimḡce.” “ An fíor rin ? ” ar Conall. “ Ir fíor ḡo deimín,” ar lollann. “ ḡar mo láim ḡoile,” ar Conall, “ ní bḡarḡaḡḡ

Concóbair a mac féin i n-a beata uaim-re a n-óigial rin éus béim cloirímh o'fíacra sur bain a ceann de. Fásbair Conall mar rin iad. Táinig táimneul báir ar lollann fionn ann rin, asur do teilg a airm ir an m-bruigín, asur adúbairt re naoire calmaet do déanam, asur éasgar ar a h-aitle.

28. Ir ann rin tángadar Ulaid uile a o-timcioll na bruighe, asur do cuireadar teinn-te asur teannodala innte. Táinig Ardán amac ann rin, asur po múc na teinn-te, asur po mairb trí céad amuis. Do cuaid Ainnele amac an trian eile do'n oirde, asur mairb ré céad amuis, asur éus rloidead asur ar cupad orra. Táinig naoire amac an trian déigeanac do'n oirde, asur do cuir ó'n m-bruigín na pluaghte uile, asur do mairb dá céad amuis. Ir ann rin do ghréarais Concóbair Ultais, (asur éusadar cae na mairne o'a céile; asur do rraonad an cae ar Ulaid;) asur nó so n-áirimítear sainim mara, nó duille feada, nó orúet for feur, nó reulta neime, ní féidir ríom ná áiream a ruid do ceannaid cupad asur caitmílead, asur do meadodaid maola-dearfa ó lámaid naoire ar an ládar rin. Táinig fá'n bruigín iar rin. Ir ann rin o'éirig Déirde asur adúbairt riu, "Dar mo lámh, ir buadac an turar rin do mignead lib; asur déanad calmaet asur

beoḡaḡt buḡ fearḡa ; aḡur ip olc an cḡmaḡrle  
do mḡsneabair, taobḡaḡ le Concḡobar ḡo bḡaḡt,  
aḡur ip tḡuaḡ naḡar ḡababair mo cḡmaḡrle fḡin  
poḡme ro.”

29. lomḡura mḡac n-Uḡrniḡ, do mḡsneadar  
daḡnḡean maḡt ḡ’a rḡiaḡaḡb, aḡur do cḡir-  
eadar corḡa a rḡiaḡ a ḡ-timḡiolll ḡḡirḡore  
eatorḡa, aḡur cḡḡadar tḡrḡ lḡimeanna ḡo  
h-aḡlaḡ, eunaḡail, tar mḡraḡb na h-ḡaḡna  
amaḡ, aḡur do mḡarḡadar tḡrḡ cḡaḡ fḡiorlaḡc  
ḡo’n ruḡḡar rin.

30. Mar do cḡonnaḡr Concḡobar rin, do  
cḡuaḡḡ ḡo Caḡḡaḡ, ḡraoi, aḡur aḡḡḡairt fḡur,  
“ Imḡiḡ, a Caḡḡaḡ, ḡo Macaḡb Uḡrniḡ, aḡur  
imḡ ḡraoiḡeaḡt oḡra ; ḡir, muna ḡ-coḡḡḡḡear  
iaḡ, millḡro Ulḡaiḡ ḡo bḡaḡt, mḡ imḡiḡro uaḡa  
ḡ’a n-aḡḡḡeoḡn ; aḡur do ḡeirḡmḡe mo ḡriaḡar  
fḡiorlaḡc naḡ eaḡal ḡḡḡḡ mḡre, aḡt ḡo raḡaḡo  
ḡom’ fḡḡr.” ḡ’aonḡuiḡ Caḡḡaḡ rin ḡḡ ar na  
cḡreḡeaḡḡuin, aḡur do cḡuaḡḡ a ḡ-ceann a eaḡaḡna  
aḡur a eolair do cḡorḡ Cloḡne Uḡrniḡ, ḡur  
imḡ ḡraoiḡeaḡt oḡra .i. mḡir ḡiaḡḡaiḡḡe ḡo  
cḡur i n-a ḡ-timḡiolll, maḡlle le tonḡaḡb ḡuaḡḡ-  
reaḡa, ionḡur ḡurab aḡlaḡḡ ḡo ḡi Mḡc Uḡrniḡ,  
aḡ rḡaḡm ar fḡuaḡo na talḡman aḡ imḡeaḡt ḡ  
ḡaḡain ḡḡḡḡ ; ḡiḡeaḡ, nḡor lḡmaḡdar Ulḡaḡ  
iaḡ ḡ’ionḡruḡḡe nḡ ḡur cḡuiteadar a n-aḡm ar  
a lḡmaḡb. Iar ḡ-tuḡtim a n-aḡm ar a lḡmaḡb

uaḡa, do ḡabao Mic Uirniḡ; aḡur a h-aicḡe a n-ḡabála, o'iaip Concoḡar ar Élannaib Duirḡeaḡta a maipḡao. Aoúḡraoḡar Clanna Duirḡeaḡta naḡ n-oéanḡaioip rin. Do bí óḡlaḡ aḡ Concoḡar o'ar buo cómaim Máine Láimḡarḡ, mac riḡ Fionnloḡlann, aḡur ip é Naoire do máip a aḡair aḡur a o'iar oearḡráḡar, Aḡaḡ aḡur Triaḡaḡ a n-anmanna, aḡur aoúḡairḡ ḡo muipḡreao ré réin Mic Uirniḡ. "Maiprao," ar Aoḡán, "maipḡar mipe ar o-túr, ór mé ip óiḡe do na bpaicḡib, cum naḡ ḡ-paicḡinn mo bpaicḡe o'a maipḡao. "Ná maipḡar, aḡt mipe," ar Ainne. "Ná oéantaḡ rin," ar Naoire, "oir aḡa cloiḡeam aḡamḡa ḡuḡ Manannán, mac Iip, oam, aḡur ní fáḡḡann fuiḡeall buille nó béime, aḡur buailḡear rinn ár o-tríup o'e aḡur muipḡriḡḡear rinn a ḡ-céaoóip." "Ip píoḡ rin," ar cáḡ, "aḡur rinḡear lib ḡur ḡ-cinn aḡur ḡur m-bpaicḡe," ar riaḡ. Do rinḡeoḡar ann rin a m-bpaicḡe raora, reaḡaine, rioḡamla, aḡur ḡuḡ Máine luaiḡbéim éalma cloiḡim ar an ḡ-ceap a n-aoinḡeaḡt oóib, aḡur do baineaḡ na trí cinn oíob o'aon béim; aḡur léiḡeoḡar pip Ulaḡ uile trí tromḡárḡa cumao aḡur caointe ór árḡ umpa ann rin.

31. Iomḡúra Oéipḡe, po éaoiḡ ḡo triaḡ, tuipreaḡ, aḡur po ḡarḡainḡ a folḡ aḡur a pionnraḡ, aḡur do bí aḡ teaḡt (aḡ triaḡt(?)) ar



ἑλθόν υἱοῦ ἀγῶν ἀν Ἀλβαν, ἀγῶν τοῦ πῆνε  
ἀν λαοῦ μαρ λεαναρ :—

I

“ Σόμαιο (1) ποῖν σο ἡ-Ἀλβαν υἱοῦ,  
μαῖτ ματὰρ αὐτὸν ὅτ αὐτὸν  
μαρ m-βίοῦ mic υἱοῦ ἀγῶν  
λαοῖνν ποῖο ὅτ λεῖγ αὐτὸν.

II

“ Λά τὰ μαῖτ μαῖτ Ἀλβαν ἀγῶν,  
ἀγῶν mic υἱοῦ, ὅτ ἀγῶν  
ὅτ inῆν λαοῖν τὸν τρεῖν  
τοῦ ἐγῶν ποῖο πὸς τὸν ποῖο.

III

“ Τοῦ ἐγῶν ἐγῶν ἐγῶν  
ἀγῶν ἀλλοῖο, ἀγῶν λαοῦ  
ἀγῶν τοῦ ἑγῶν ἐγῶν  
ἀγῶν πῆνε ὅτ ποῖο ποῖο.

IV

“ Μαρ τοῦ ἐγῶν ποῖο  
λεαναρ μοῦ ἐγῶν ὅτ  
ἐγῶν μοῦ ἐγῶν ἀν τρεῖν,  
ὅτ ἐγῶν ὅτ ποῖο.

V

“ λεαναρ ποῖο ἀν τρεῖν,  
ἀντὶ ἀγῶν ποῖο ἐγῶν  
τοῦ πῆνε ἀντὶ ποῖο—  
ὅτ τοῦ ἐγῶν ποῖο ἀντὶ ποῖο.

## VI

“Do t̃us ñaoire b̃riac̃ar r̃ior,  
 Do luiḡ ro t̃r̃í a b̃-riac̃oñair airm,  
 Nac̃ ḡ-cuir̃feac̃o oirm̃ra ḡruaim  
 ḡo n-ṽeac̃ac̃o uaim ari r̃luac̃ na mar̃b̃.

## VII

“Uc̃! Dá ḡ-cluim̃feac̃o r̃ipe anoc̃t,  
 Ñaoire beic̃ r̃aoi b̃rac̃ i ḡ-c̃m̃é,  
 Do ḡuil̃feac̃o r̃í ḡo ro beac̃t,  
 'S do ḡuil̃f̃inñre léi r̃ó r̃eac̃t.

## VIII

“Cá h-ionḡnac̃o cion aḡam r̃éin  
 Ari c̃r̃ic̃ Alban ra r̃éiṽ r̃óo?  
 Duṽ r̃lán mo céile 'na mear̃ḡ;  
 Ra liom r̃éin a h-eic̃ 'r̃ a h-óir̃.”

32. A h-aic̃le na laoiṽ rin, mar̃ r̃uair̃ D̃éir̃ore  
 aipe cáic̃ ari a céile, t̃áinic̃ roimpe ari an  
 b̃-riac̃t̃ce, aḡur i ari r̃oluaim̃neac̃o r̃ior aḡur r̃uar̃  
 ó duine ḡo duine, aḡur t̃ár̃la Cuculainn d̃í,  
 aḡur ro nair̃ḡ a coim̃rice r̃air̃, aḡur d̃innir̃  
 r̃ḡeula d̃ó ó t̃úr̃ ḡo d̃eipe, am̃ail d̃'éir̃iḡ do  
 Cloinn Uisnig̃. Ba t̃ruac̃ḡ re Coinc̃ulainn rin  
 oir̃ ní r̃aiṽ 'ran d̃om̃an duine d̃ob' anñra leir̃  
 'nā ñaoire. aḡur d̃'f̃iar̃r̃uiḡ Cuculainn cia  
 mar̃b̃ iad̃. “Máine l̃ám̃ḡar̃ḡ,” ari D̃éir̃ore. A  
 h-aic̃le rin do luiṽ D̃éir̃ore ari an uaiḡ, aḡur  
 do claoiṽeac̃o r̃ear̃t̃ d̃óib̃; aḡur ad̃úbair̃t̃  
 D̃éir̃ore an laoiṽ:—

nuaλίξυθα ὀείκτορε Δ η-οἰαίξ ἔλαιννε υἱσνίξ.

I

“ ῥατα ἀν λά ζαν ἐλαῖνν υἱρνίξ,  
 ἡσίρ τιρρρεὰς βεῖτ ’ηα’ ζ-εαλλὰςτ;  
 μῖς μίξ λε Δ η-οἰοῖταοι τοορμῖο;  
 τρῖ λεοῖμῖν ἔνυῖς να η-υαῖμῖα;

II

“ τρῖ λεοῖνῖν το ἡνῖνῖν ὕρρεατῖν,  
 τρῖ ρεαῖς ρλέῖβε εὐῖνν; (<sup>μ</sup>)  
 μῖς μίξ ο’αρ ζέῖλλ ἀν ζαῖρζε,  
 ’ς οἶα ο-εζαοαρ ἀμυῖρ υρρμῖν.

III

“ ἡα τρῖ βεῖτρεὰς βεοῖα,  
 τρῖ λεοῖμῖν λεαῖα ἔορρρεὰς; (<sup>ν</sup>)  
 τρῖ μῖς μίξ ρε’η ἡνῖνῖν μολαῖο,  
 τρῖ μῖς υἔτα να η-υῖτας; (<sup>ο</sup>)

IV

“ τρῖυρ λαοῖς ναρ ἡνῖνῖν ρῶ υρρμῖν,  
 Δ ο-εῖτῖν ἱρ εὐῖρ ερρμῖνε;  
 τρῖ μῖς ἡνῖνῖν ἔαῖτῖν,  
 τρῖ ζαῖλα εαῖα εὐαῖνε;

V

“ τρῖ ορρεαζῖν οῖνα ἡνῖνῖν,  
 ἡα τρῖ ερμῖν ὅ’η ζ-ερμῖν ῤαῖο;  
 ’η Δ η-οἰαίξ ἡνῖνῖν βεο μῖρ;  
 ἀν τρῖυρ βρῖρτε να ζ-εαῖ ζ-ερμῖν;

## VI

“ Τριῦρ το h-οἰλεαὸ ἀς Δοῖρε,  
 Ὅά m-βιοὸ ἐρίοεα φο ἑάναις,  
 Τρί h-υαῖνε’ βριρτε καῖα,  
 Τρί δαλταις βί ἀς σῷάταις;

## VII

“ Τρί δαλταις βί ἀς υαῖταις,  
 Τρί λαοῖς φα βυαῖνε ο-τρεῖρε,  
 Τρί mic οἰρὸεαρεα υἱρνῖς,  
 φα τυηρεαὸ βειῖτ ’να n-εαρβαῖο.

## VIII

“ Ἄρτο ρί υλαὸ, μο ἑεαὸ ρεαρ,  
 Ὅο ἐρέιγεαρ ἀρ ῥιάο ἡλοιρε;  
 Σεάρι μο ῥαοῖαλ ι n-α n-οἰαῖς  
 ρεαρφαὸ α ῖ-cl ιῖεε καοῖντε.

## IX

“ Σο μαιρῖνν α n-οἰαῖς ἡλοιρε  
 ἡά ραοἰλεαὸ νεαὸ ἀρ ταιῖναι;  
 α n-οἰαῖς Ἀῖννλε ἀ’ρ Ἀρῳάιν,  
 Ιονναρφα νί βῖαῖο ἀνῖναι.

## X

“ ’η α n-οἰαῖς νί βυὸ βεὸ μῖρε;  
 Τριῦρ λῖνγεαὸ τρέ λάρ νεαῖεα  
 Ὁ ἐυαῖο μο λεανῖνν υαῖμρε,  
 Ὅεανρφα ἀρ α n-υαῖς κεαῖα.

## XI

“ Α ρῖρ ἐοῖλαρ ἀν n-ῡαῖς-ρεαρτ,  
 ἡά ὀεαν ἀν υαῖς ῖο ὀοεραὸ,  
 βῖαῖορφα α β-ρῳάιν ἡα h-υαῖςε,  
 ἀς ὀεανῖν τριυαῖςε ἀ’ρ οῖάν.

XII

“ mór do ghéibinn do úócar,  
 a b-foóair na o-трі 5-cupao ;  
 o’ fuilnginn san teac san teine—  
 ní mire nac m-béiríeao oubac.

XIII

“ a o-трі pšiača ’r a pšeaša,  
 pa leaba óam so minic ;  
 cuir a o-трі cloirínte cruairíe  
 ór cionn na h-uaiše, a šiolla.

XIV

“ a o-трі coin, a o-трі pšebaic,  
 bidio pšarua san luét pšilze—  
 trír congbála šac cača,  
 trír valtaš ónaill óearnaiš.

XV

“ trír h-ialla na o-трі con rin,  
 do bain ornao ar mo éroiúe,  
 ir ašam do bí a o-tairze,  
 a b-paicrin ir pác caoiríe.

XVI

“ ní pšar don lá am’ donair  
 so lá véanta na h-uaiše,  
 šió minic do bí mire  
 ašur pióre so h-uaišneac.

XVII

“ do éuairí mo pšaric uairpe  
 aš paicrin uaiše náoiré ;  
 šéairí so b-puširíó mé m’anam—  
 ní mairíann mo luét caoiríe.



## XVIII

“ O’r tríom, do feallaḁ oir̃a,  
 biaḁ fá úoḡruing̃ ḡo tuir̃reac̃;  
 ir̃ truaḡ naḁ maḁar a u-tal̃m̃ain,  
 sul do maḡḁaḁ mic uir̃neac̃. (P)

## XIX

“ Truaḡ mo éur̃ar le fear̃ḡur,  
 ‘Do mo éalḡaḁ do’n éraoiḁ Ruaiḁ;  
 le bmaḁraib̃ bláḁa binne  
 ‘Do meallaḁ rinn a n-aon uair̃.

## XX

“ ‘Do éréigear̃ doib̃near̃ ulaḁ  
 ar̃ éruir̃ cur̃aḁ ba éreire;  
 mo fáoḡal ní buḁ fáḁa;  
 ‘n a n-ḁiaḡ ir̃ aonair̃ meire.

## XXI

“ ir̃ mé ‘Déir̃ḁe ḡan doib̃near̃,  
 a’r̃ mé a n-ḁeireaḁ mo beaḁa;  
 a beir̃ ‘n a n-ḁiaḡ, ó’r̃ mir̃ḁe,  
 ní biaḁ mir̃e ḡo fáḁa.”

33. A n-aic̃le na laoiḁ rin do ling̃ ‘Déir̃ḁe  
 ar̃ muiñ Naoir̃e ‘ran ḁ-fear̃ḁ aḡur̃ fuair̃ báir̃  
 ḡan moill̃; aḡur̃ do tóḡḁaḁ a lia ór̃ a leaḁḁ;  
 do r̃ḡríoḁaḁ a n-anmanna Oḡaim̃; aḡur̃ do  
 fear̃aḁ a ḡ-cluiḁḁe caoiḁte.

34. Do malluiḡ Caḁḁaḁ, ḁraoi, Eaḁm̃ain do  
 éionñ m̃lac n-uir̃nig̃ do maḡḁaḁ innte ar̃ ionḁaib̃  
 fear̃ḡura, aḡur̃ tar̃ éir̃ éonḁoḁair̃ do ḁaḁair̃ḁ

ḡeallaḡ do Cáṡḃaḡ naḡ muirḃḃeaḡ iḡḡ ḡá  
n-imeopaḡ ḡraoiḡḃeaḡḡ oḡpa, ḡḡur ḡ ḡ-ṡaḃaiḡṡ  
ḡuige féin. ḡḡuḃaiḡṡ Cáṡḃaḡ fḡḡ naḡ m-beirḡ-  
eaḡ Éamain ḡḡ Conḡḃaḡ naḡ ḡḡ ḡon ḡuine  
ḡ'a fḡioḡṡ ḡ'n fionḡail rin ḡmaḡ ḡo ḃḡuinne ḡn  
ḃḡáṡa. ḡo ḃuḡ ḡo fḡion rin, ḡir ní ḡaib Éamain  
ḡḡ Conḡḃaḡ naḡ ḡḡ ḡon ḡuine ḡ'a fḡioḡṡ ḡ rin  
ille ḡo innḡin.

ḡḡ rin cḡioḡ ḡḡur ḡeipeaḡ Oirde Éloinne  
Uirniḡ ḡo nuige ḡo.

35. ḡḡ ḡo ḡuan ḡuirḃear ḡ ḡ-ṡuigeḡin ḡuit  
ḡoiḡioḡṡ ḡaol Éloinne Uirniḡ, fḡearḡura mic  
Roig, Conaill Ceapnaig, ḡḡur fḡḡ Conḡḃaḡ  
ḡḡur maite Ulaḡ :—

I

“ Cáṡḃaḡ, mac maolḡaig na ḡ-cḡeaḡ,  
Céaḡ fḡear ḡḡ ḡ ḡaib máḡaḡ ;  
ḡn ṡiaḡ eile, buan ḡ m-beaḡḡ,  
Rora Ruḡḡ, Cairḃḡe Ceannḡeaḡḡ

II

“ ṡḡúḡ ḡá ḡuḡ máḡaḡ clainn ḡlan,  
Rora Ruḡḡḡ, Cairḃḡe ḡ'r Cáṡḃaḡ  
ḡeicḡeaḃaḡ ḡáṡmaḡ ḡe ḡ ḡoinn,  
ḡí ḡḡ máḡaḡ malaḡḡoinn.

III

“ ṡḡí ḡeigḡic le Rora Ruḡḡ,  
Ceitḡe mic le Cairḃḡe cḡuaḡ,  
Sleaḡṡa rinḡeala ḡan áil,  
ṡḡí h-inḡeana le Cáṡḃaḡ.

## IV

“ Ruḡ maḡac̃ do c̃at̃b̃at̃o t̃maoi,  
 t̃rí h-inḡeana f̃a m̃ait̃ ḡnaoi,  
 do c̃inn a ḡ-c̃mũt̃ t̃ar ḡac̃ aon,  
 ‘Deit̃c̃inn, aílbe, a’r f̃ionñc̃aoim̃.

## V

“ f̃ionñc̃aoim̃, inḡean c̃at̃b̃at̃o c̃aoim̃,  
 ‘Deaḡ m̃át̃air̃ c̃onail̃ c̃ear̃maḡḡ;  
 t̃rí mic̃ aílbe ñar̃ ob̃ áo,  
 ñaoire, ainnle a’r aḡoán.

## VI

“ mac̃ do ‘Deit̃c̃inn na n-ḡmũat̃o n-ḡtan,  
 cũcul̃ainñ ‘Dúna ‘Deaḡan;  
 na cúis mic̃ ḡan ḡráin n-ḡuin,  
 aḡ t̃rí h-inḡeanaib̃ c̃at̃b̃at̃o.

## VII

“ do c̃loinñ ‘Deaḡat̃o, meit̃o n-ḡura,  
 maḡac̃, inḡean aonḡura,  
 f̃ir̃ ul̃at̃o, aice ḡo f̃an;  
 ní ruḡ aon m̃ac̃ do c̃at̃b̃at̃o.

crióc̃ aḡus f̃oir̃c̃eanñ

# TRANSLATION





## INTRODUCTION

1. For a long time, indeed, there was war and conflict between Connacians and Ultonians, when Meive held [was in] the sovereignty of Connacht, and Conor was king of Ulster. In order, however, that you may know the cause of the disunion which arose between them, O reader, I shall here set down how the Children of Uisneach were slain, notwithstanding the protection of Feargus, son of Rogh, of Cormac Connluingeas, and of Dubhthach Daol of Ulster.

2. On a certain day on which Conor, king of Ulster, went to the house of Feidhlim, son of Dall, Conor's story-teller, to partake of a feast, and during that feast the wife of Feidhlim bore a beautiful daughter, and Cathbhadh the Druid, who then happened [to be] in the company, foreboded and prophesied for the daughter that numerous evils would befall the province on her account. On hearing that, the warriors desired her destruction forthwith. "Let it not be done,"

says Conor, "but I will take her with me, and I will send her to be reared that I myself may have her as wife." Deirdre—the druid named her. Conor placed her apart in a fort, and a tutor and nurse to rear her; and no person of the province dared go into her presence, except her tutor and her nurse, and Conor's conversation woman, who was called Leabharcham. She was under that regulation until she became marriageable and surpassed the women of her time in beauty.

3. It happened, however, on a snowy day that her tutor killed a calf in order to prepare a meal for her, and on his spilling the calf's blood in the snow, a raven descends to drink it. When Deirdre noticed that, she said to Leabharcham that she herself would like to have a husband possessed of [on whom there would be] the three colours which she saw, that is, the colour of the raven on his hair, the colour of the calf's blood on his cheek, and the colour of the snow on his skin. "There is such a man named Naoise, the son of Uisneach, among the household of Conor," said Leabharcham. "If so, Leabharcham," quoth she, "I pray you to send him to discourse with me privately."

4. Leabharcham reveals that to Naoise.

With that Naoise came secretly to meet Deirdre, and she communicates the greatness of her affection for him, and requests him to bring her by elopement from Conor. Naoise gave consent to that, though reluctantly, through fear of Conor. He and his two brothers, that is, Ainnle and Ardan, and Deirdre, together with 150 (three fifties) heroes proceed to Alba, where they obtained maintenance of bonaght from the king of Alba, until the king got intelligence of the beauty of Deirdre and asked her as wife for himself.

5. Anger seizes Naoise and his brothers on that account. They proceed from Alba to an island of the sea, fleeing with Deirdre, after having had many conflicts between the people of the king and themselves before that. However, on its being heard in Ulster that the sons of Uisneach were in that strait, many of the nobles of the province said to Conor that it was a pity for the Children of Uisneach to be in exile on account of any woman, and that it would be proper to send a message for them and bring them [back] to the country. Conor gives consent to that at the request of the nobles, and named Feargus, son of Rogh, and Dubhthach Daol of Ulster,

and Cormac Connluingeas as guarantees for himself to be faithful to them.

6. There you have, O reader, the truth of the story according to Doctor Keating.

7. Conor Mac Neasa, this Conor used to be called, for Neas was the name of his mother. A son of his was Cormac Connluingeas and very near relatives of him were Feargus and Dubhthach. Feargus was the tanist of Ulster at the time of the treachery of Conor on the Children of Uisneach.

8. It is related to us that this was the first violated word in Ireland—the deceit of Conor, king of Ulster, towards the Children of Uisneach, for he put them to death in violation of the warranty of the worthies of Ulster.

# Fate of the Children of Uisneach Here

*[The small figures inserted after the names of places refer to the Notes on pp. 95 to 98.]*

1. A feast of convivial exhilaration, grandly magnificent, was made by Conor, son of Fachtna the Wise, son of Ros Ruadh, son of Rudhraighe, that is, the king of Ulster, in the delightful, splendid Eamhain<sup>1</sup> Macha for his worthies and his great nobles generally, so that the whole company were gay and cheerful. The professors of music, of melody, and of science, rose to play their harmonious sweet - stringed harps and their pleasant tympanes, and to sing their poetic strains, their branches of relationship and their boughs of genealogy. These are the names of the poets who were in the fort then, viz.: Cathbhadh the noble druid, son of Conall, son of Rudhraighe and Geannan of the bright face, son of Cathbhadh and Ferceirtne the poet, and Geannan, black-knee, son of Cathbhadh, and many others together with Seanchan, son of Oililla.



2. It is thus the feast of Eamhain used to be regulated, that is, every one of the household of Conor had his own royal seat, and the number of the household of Conor was 1665. They were there a-drinking and rejoicing until Conor raised his great royal voice on high, and this is what he said: "I desire to know from you have you ever seen a house that was better than the house of Eamhain, or a household that was better than my household in any place you have ever seen." "We have not seen," said they. "If so," says Conor, "do you know of any want on yourselves?" "We know not," said they. "That is not so with me," says Conor; "I know a great want that is upon you; to wit, the three sons of Conall Clarinneach; that is, the three lights of the valour of the Gaels, namely, the three beautiful noble sons of Uisneach to be absent from you for the sake of any woman in the world, that is Naoise, Ainnle, and Ardan, for they defended by the might of their hands a district and a half of Alba; for they are truly sons of a king, and they would vindicate high sovereignty against the worthies of Ulster." "If we dared to say that," said they, "it is long since we had said it; and further that the province of Ulster would be in

similarity to every other province in Ireland even did there not exist in it of Ultonians but that triad alone, for they are lions for valour and for bravery." "If so," says Conor, "let an invitation and messengers be sent to the fair pleasant regions of Alba, and to Loch Eitche,<sup>2</sup> and to the fortress of the sons of Uisneach, to ask them back." "Who will go with that message?" say the rest generally. "I know not that," quoth Conor, "for there is taboo for Naoise not to come from the east with a hero however good, except with either of the triad alone, viz.: with Conall Cearnach, with Feargus, son of Rogh, or with Cuchulainn; and I shall know now," says Conor, "by which of that triad I am most beloved." After that he brought Conall with him into a place apart, and asked him what he would do unto him if he would send him for the sons of Uisneach, and that they should be destroyed against his guaranty. "As I undertake not," quoth he, "it is not the death of one person alone that would come of that, but every one whom I would catch of the Ultonians who would do harm to them, I would inflict the sorrow of death and cutting-off of life on him." "That is true," says Conor. "I perceive that I am not

dear to you ” ; and he sent Conall away from him. He took Cuchulainn to him, and asked of him in like manner. “ I give my word,” says Cuchulainn, “ if you should seek that of me, and they be brought to you to be slain, that it is not one person alone who would fall for the deed, but every one of the Ultonians whom I would catch would get the sorrow of death, and a shortening of life.” “ That is true,” quoth Conor to Cuchulainn. “ I perceive that I myself am not dear to you ” ; and he dismissed Cuchulainn from him. He took Feargus to him and questioned him in like manner. Feargus said to him, “ I promise not to go for [attempt] your blood ; however, there is not an Ultonian whom I could catch doing them injury to whom I would not give the sorrow of death and eternal dissolution.” “ That is true,” says Conor. “ It is yourself who will go for them ; and go forward to-morrow thither ; for it is with you they will come, and on your coming from the east, go to the fort of Borach,<sup>3</sup> son of Cainte, and give word to me as soon as you shall have arrived, to send the children of Uisneach to Eamhain, be it night or day on their arrival there.” After that they came in together, and Feargus told all, of his being included in

that security, and they whiled away that night.

3. Conor addressed Borach and asked of him whether he had a feast ready for him. "I have," says Borach, "and although I was able to prepare it, I was not able to bring it to Eamhain." "Well," says Conor, "give it to Feergus as soon as he comes to Eire, for it is (one) of his taboos not to refuse a feast." Borach promised that to him, and they whiled away that night.

4. Feergus went on the morrow and took not with him of host or army but himself and his two sons, that is, Iollann the Fair and Buinne Borbruadh, and Cuilleán, that is, the shield-bearer, and the shield itself. They went forward to the fortress of the sons of Uisneach and to Loch Eitche<sup>4</sup> in Alba. Thus were the sons of Uisneach, with three hunting-booths, and the booth in which they cooked their meal, not in it they ate, and the booth in which they ate, not in it they slept.

5. On Feergus coming into the harbour he let a great Fenian call out of him. Thus were Naoise and Deirdre, and the ceanncaomh was between them, that is, the chess-board of Conor, and they a-playing on it. Naoise heard the call and said, "I hear the call of

an Irishman." "That is not the call of an Irishman," says Deirdre, "but the call of a Scotsman." Deirdre knew the first cry of Feargus and concealed it. Feargus let the second call out of him. "That is the call of an Irishman," says Naoise. "Verily it is not, but the call of a Scotsman," said Deirdre, "and let us play on." Feargus let the third call, and the sons of Uisneach knew that it was Feargus who let the call. Naoise said to Ardan to go for Feargus. Deirdre said she knew the first call Feargus let. "Why did you conceal that, O queen?" said Naoise. "A vision saw I last night," says Deirdre, "that is, three birds to come to us from Eamhain Macha and three sips of honey in their beaks, and they left them with us, and took three sips of our blood with them." "What is the interpretation [judgment] which you have for that, O queen?" said Naoise. "It is," says Deirdre, "Feargus to come to us with a message of peace from Conor; for not sweeter is honey than a message of peace of the deceitful man." "Let that pass thee," says Naoise. "Long is Feargus in the harbour, and go, Ardan, to meet him and bring him with you." Ardan goes forward where Feargus was, and tenders kisses fondly and fervently



to him and to his two sons along with him. And this is what he said, "Welcome to you, dear companions!"

6. After that, he asked tidings of Eire of them, and they told them to him. After that, they came where were Naoise, Ainnle, and Deirdre, and they offered many kisses to Feargus and to his sons, and asked tidings of Eire of them. "These are the best tidings we have," says Feargus—"That Conor has sent us in surety and in guaranty for you." "It is not meet for them to go thither," says Deirdre, "for greater is their own lordship in Alba than the lordship of Conor in Eire." "Better is their native land than anything," said Feargus, "for it is unpleasant for a person, however great his prosperity or his sovereignty, if he sees not his own native land each day." "That is true," says Naoise, "for dearer to myself is Eire than Alba, though more would I get in Alba than in Eire." "It is safe for you to go with me," says Feargus. "It is safe indeed," says Naoise, "and we will go with you to Eire."

7. It was not with Deirdre's will Naoise said those words, and she opposed greatly about his going with Feargus; and Feargus gave his word, and what he said was: "If

the men of Eire were against you, that would be no advantage to them, for shield or sword, or even helmet, would not be protection to anyone who would be against you, and myself with you." "That is true," says Naoise, "and we will go with you to Eire."

8. They whiled away that night to the morn on the morrow, and they went where their ships were, and went on sea and on the great ocean until they came to the fort of Borach;<sup>5</sup> and Deirdre looked behind her on the regions of Alba, and what she said was: "My love to you, O land to the East, and grieved I am to leave you, for delightful are your harbours and havens, and your smooth-flowery beautiful plains, and your pleasant green-sided hills; and little did we need to leave you"; and she recited the lay:—

## I

"Dear the land, yon to eastland,  
Alba with its wonders;  
I would not have come from it hither,  
If I had not come with Naoise.

## II

"Dear Dun Fiodhaigh<sup>4</sup> and Dun Fionn<sup>5</sup>,  
Dear the Dun above them;  
Dear Inis Droighneach<sup>6</sup>, too  
And dear Dun Suibhne<sup>7</sup>

III

“ O wood of Cuan<sup>8</sup> ! alas ! O wood of Cuan !  
 Whither used to come Ainnle, alas !  
 Short to me was his stay there  
 With Naoise in the west of Alba.

IV

“ Glen Laoidh<sup>9</sup> ! Alas ! 'tis Glen Laoidh  
 I used to sleep under my soft covering ;  
 Fish and venison and badger's meat  
 Was my portion in Glen Laoidh.

V

“ Glen Masan<sup>10</sup> ! Alas ! Glen Masan !  
 High its hart's tongue, fair its stalks  
 We enjoyed a rocking sleep  
 O'er the grassy harbour of Masan.

VI

“ Glen Archan<sup>11</sup> ! Alas ! Glen Archan !  
 It was the straight glen of pleasant ridge ;  
 There was not a more gallant man of his age  
 Than my Naoise in Glen Archan.

VII

“ Glen Eitche<sup>12</sup> ! Alas ! O Glen Eitche !  
 There I built my first house ;  
 Beautiful its wood upon rising  
 The sun's retreat is Glen Eitche.

VIII

“ Glen-da-Ruadh<sup>13</sup> ! Alas ! Glen-da-Ruadh !  
 My love to each man to whom it is native ;  
 Sweet cuckoo's note on curving bough,  
 On the peak o'er Glen-da-Ruadh.

## IX

“ Dear is Droighin<sup>14</sup>, o’er the stern strand,  
Dear its waters o’er sand pure ;  
I would not come from it at all  
If I did not come with my beloved.”

9. After that lay they reached Borach’s fortress, and Borach gave three kisses, affectionately and fervently, to Feargus, with his sons, and to the children of Uisneach along with them. Then said Borach, that he had a feast ready at disposal of Feargus, and that it was taboo for him to leave it until he had eaten it. When Feargus heard that, he became a purple mass from his crown to his sole, and this is what he said : “ Evil did’st thou, O Borach, to prepare a feast for me, and Conor having exacted my word from me that as soon as I should come to Eire, be it night or day for me on coming from the seat, to send the children of Uisneach to Eamhain Macha.” “ I place you under taboos,” says Borach, “ unless you come to partake of the feast.”

10. Feargus asked of Naoise what should be done with the feast. “ Let thy choice,” quoth Deirdre, “ be done by thee to forsake the sons of Uisneach or the feast, for it is more fitting for you to forsake that feast than

to forsake the children of Uisneach." "I will not forsake them," says he, "for I will send my two sons, viz., Iollann the Fair and Buinne Borbruadh, with them to pleasant Eamhain Macha." "By my word," says Naoise, "we deem that not a little from you, for no one else ever defended us except ourselves"; and he went forth from the place in great anger, and Ainnle, and Ardan, and Deirdre, and the sons of Feargus followed him, and they left Feargus mournful and sorrowful behind them. However, Feargus and his children were certain that if the great provinces of Eire would go into one council, they would not consent to break their own guaranty.

II. As for the sons of Uisneach, they went forward by every short road, and Deirdre said to them, "I give good advice to you, O children of Uisneach, although it may not be acted upon by you." "What is that advice, O queen?" says Naoise. "It is to go to Rachlann,<sup>15</sup> between Eire and Alba, and stay there until Feargus shall have finished the feast, and that is a fulfilling of his word for Feargus, and it is prolongation of life for you." "We will not follow that advice," says Naoise and the children of Feargus; and the children of Feargus said that bad was the confidence



she had in them as if they were unable to give her protection, although as good hands as the children of Uisneach might not be on their side [in their following] ; and moreover, the word of Feargus was given to them. “ Oh ! it is woe has come on us through that word of Feargus,” said Deirdre, “ and that he has forsaken us for a feast,” and she made the lay :—

## I

“ It is woe that I came from the east, though dear,  
On the word of the very erratic son of Rogh ;  
I will only make lamentations on account of it,  
Alas ! it is excessive anguish to my heart.

## II

“ My heart is a mass of grief,  
My great sorrow is to-night ;  
Alas ! O worthy youths,  
Your last days have come.”

## III

## NAOISE

“ Say not that, O Deirdre ardent,  
O woman more beautiful than the sun,  
Feargus would not eastward come  
To us for our destruction.”

## IV

## DEIRDRE

“ Alas ! I deem it too far for you,  
 O beautiful sons of Uisneach !  
 To have come from Alba of the rough grass ;  
 Long shall be its life-long woe.”

12. After that lay they went forward to Fionncarn of the watch-tower on the sharp-peaked mountain of Fuad,<sup>16</sup> and Deirdre tarried behind then in the glen, and her sleep fell upon her there. Naoise perceived that Deirdre had been left behind them, and turned back to where Deirdre was rising out of her sleep, and asked her, “ Why did you tarry, O queen ? ” “ Sleep that was on me,” said Deirdre, “ and I saw a vision in it.” “ What was that vision ? ” said Naoise. “ It is,” said she, “ his head—not on Iollann the Fair—and his head on Buinne Borbruadh, and the help of Buinne Borbruadh not with you, and the help of Iollann the Fair with you ” ; and she spoke the lay :—

## I

“ Sad the vision that has been shown to me,  
 O fair, bright, stately four ;  
 Without a head on any of them,  
 And without the aid of one man with another.”

## II

## NAOISE

"Thy mouth utters not but evil,  
 O maiden beauteous brilliant;  
 [Be] the venom of thy sharp mouth thin beyond,  
 On Foreigners—misfortune terrible."

## III

"I would prefer evil to every person,"  
 Said Deirdre without malignity,  
 "Than your misfortune, O gentle triad!  
 With whom I have fought sea and wideland

## IV

"I see his head on Buinne,  
 Since it is his life is longer  
 His head on Buinne Borbruadh;  
 It is not I that am not sorrowful to-night."

13. After that lay they came forward to Ardsailleach.<sup>17</sup> Then Deirdre said: "I see a cloud in the sky, and a cloud of blood it is, and I would give good advice to you, O children of Uisneach," quoth she. "What advice is that?" says Naoise. "To go to Dun<sup>18</sup> Dealgan, where Cuchulainn is, until Feargus has eaten the feast, and to be under the protection of Cuchulainn for fear of the treachery of Conor." "Since there is no fear on us, we will not follow that advice," says Naoise; and Deirdre then composed the lay:—

I

“ O Naoise, behold you the cloud  
Which I see here in the air ;  
I see over Eamhain green,  
A cold cloud of blood deep-red.

II

“ I have caught alarm from the cloud  
Which I saw here in the air ;  
Likened to a clot of blood  
The cloud dreadful, very thin.

III

“ I give counsel excellent  
To the beautiful sons of Uisneach,  
Not to go to Eamhain to-night,  
Because of what is over you of peril.

IV

“ We will go to Dun-Dealgan,  
Where the Cú na Céarda<sup>19</sup> is ;  
We shall come to-morrow from the south,  
Along with the Cú na comhdeas.”

V

Naoise said through anger,  
To prudent Deirdre of the red cheek—  
“ Since we are not afraid,  
We will not follow the advice.”

VI

“ Seldom were we ever before,  
O favoured grandson of Ruadhraidhe,  
Without being of one accord,  
Myself and thyself, O Naoise !

## VII

“ The day gave Manannan<sup>20</sup> the cup  
To me, with gift of great victories,  
You would not be against me for this,  
Say I to thee, O Naoise ! ”

14. After that lay, they went forward to Eamhain Macha. “ Children of Uisneach,” said Deirdre, “ I have a sign for you if Conor is about to act treacherously towards you.” “ What sign is that ? ” says Naoise. “ If you are allowed into the house in which are Conor and the worthies of Ulster, Conor is not about to act treacherously towards you ; and if it be in the house of the Red<sup>21</sup> Branch you will be put, he is about to work treachery on you.”

15. They came after that to Eamhain Macha, and they struck a blow of the hand-wood on the door, and the doorkeeper asked who was there. It was told to him that it was the sons of Uisneach and Deirdre, and the two sons of Feargus who were there. Conor calls his folk of attendance and service to him, and asks of them how was the House of the Red Branch<sup>20</sup> as to food and drink. They said that if there came the seven battalions of Ulster, they would all get their sufficiency in it. “ If so,” says Conor, “ bring the sons of Uisneach with you into it.”



16. Then said Deirdre, "It would have been better to follow my advice about not coming to Eamhain," and that it was meet for them to leave it even then. "We will not follow it," says Iollann the Fair, "for it is not cowardliness or unmanliness that was ever known of us, and we will go to the Red Branch." They moved on to the house of the Red Branch, and servitors and attendants were sent with them into it, and generous and palatable food and sprightly enlivening drinks were served to them, so that they were all merry and cheerful, except the sons of Uisneach and Deirdre alone, for they partook not of much food or drink from the greatness of their journey, and their movements from the Fort of Borach to Eamhain Macha.

17. Then Naoise said, "Bring the ceanncaomh (chess-board) to us, that we may go play." The ceanncaomh was brought to them, and they were playing.

18. Then Conor inquired, "Who shall I find to see whether her own form or make remains with Deirdre, for if it remains, there is not in the world a woman more beautiful in form and make than she?" "Myself will go there," says Leabharcham, "and I will bring those tidings to you." And thus was she, that

Naoise was dearer to her than any other person in the world, for she often went throughout the world seeking Naoise, and bringing news to him and from him. Leabharcham came forward to the place in which Naoise and Deirdre were, and thus she found them, with the ceanncaomh between them and they playing on it, and she gifted them with kisses, fondly and fervently, and said, "Not well are ye doing to be playing at this time on that thing which Conor thinks the worst of having been taken from him except Deirdre alone; and it is to see whether her own appearance and form remain on Deirdre that I have been sent here; and I grieve for the deed which will be done to-night in Eamhain, that is, treachery and murder to be done in it; that is, the three lights of the valour of the Gaels to be put to death in Eamhain; and Eamhain will not be the better to the brink of eternity"; and she composed the lay sadly, wearily:—

## I

"Sad to my heart the treachery,  
That is being done in Eamhain to-night;  
From the deceitful treachery forward,  
It will be the contentious Eamhain.

## II

“The triad that is noblest to-day under heaven,  
 And the best that have sojourned on earth ;  
 Grief to me to-night how it is  
 Their falling on account of any woman.

## III

“Naoise and Ainnle with renown,  
 And Ardan their brother ;  
 Treachery on the youthful bright-faced group ;  
 It is not I that am not full sorrowful.”

19. After that lay, Leabharcham told the sons of Uisneach and the children of Feargus to shut well the doors and windows of the House of the Red Branch, and to perform valour and bravery. “And, O children of Feargus,” says she, “defend your care and your charge valiantly until Feargus comes, and win victory and blessing on that account ” and she shed gushing showers of tears, and came forward to where Conor was, and Conor asked news of Deirdre from her. Then Leabharcham said, “I have good tidings and bad tidings for you.” “What are those tidings?” : says Conor. “That the three sons of Uisneach are come to you yonder ; that is, the triad most manly and most valiant, and best of form and make, mien and countenance in the world ; and you will have Eire henceforth,

since the sons of Uisneach are with you ; and the worst tidings I have are that the woman who was best of form and make, shape and countenance of the women of the world on her departure from Eamhain, is without her own shape or form on her."

20. When Conor heard that, much of his jealousy abated [went backwards] and he was a-drinking and enjoying a long time until he thought of Deirdre the second time. Shortly after that Conor inquired, " Who would I get who would bring tidings of Deirdre to me ? " And he did not get anyone who would go there. Conor said to Strong-fist, " Do you know who killed your father and your three brothers ? " " I know," says Strong-fist, " that it was Naoise, son of Uisneach, who killed them." " Well, go forward to see if her own form remains with Deirdre, for if it remains there is not on the ridge of the world or the face of the earth a woman more beautiful than she."

21. Strong-fist went to the House of the Red Branch and found the doors and windows of the fortress closed, and fear and great terror seized him. What he said was, " It is not an easy path for anyone to approach the sons of Uisneach, for I think that they are excessively

angry." And after that he found a window that was left open, through forgetfulness, in the fortress, and he was looking in. Deirdre looked at him through the window, and told Naoise that she saw a youth looking on them through the window. Thus was Naoise at that time, with a man of the sets of the chess-board in his hand, and he gave a lucky cast without crookedness or deviation at the eye of the youth, so that he knocked the eye out of his skull. The youth went to where Conor was, and told the news to him from beginning to end. "That is true," says Conor, "the man of that cast will be king of the world unless he has a short life. How does Deirdre look?" says Conor. "It is," says Strong-fist, "that there is not in the world a woman of better form and make than she."

22. When Conor heard that, he became full of jealousy and envy, and proclaimed to the troops to go to attack the fortress in which were the children of Uisneach. They came forward to the House of the Red Branch, and let three great, dreadful shouts from them around it, and set fires and red flames to it. When the sons of Uisneach heard those cries, they inquired who was at the Red Branch.



“Conor and Ultonians,” said each in common. “It is likely that it is the guarantee of Feargus you would wish to break,” says Iollann the Fair.” “By my word,” says Conor, “the children of Uisneach will regret Deirdre being with them.” “That is true,” says Deirdre. “Feargus has betrayed you.” “By my conscience,” says Buinne Borbruadh, “if he has betrayed, we will not betray.” Then Buinne Borbruadh came out and killed three fifties<sup>22</sup> of heroes outside, and put great confusion on the hosts. Conor inquired who was there or who wrought that great havoc on the hosts. “Myself, Buinne Borbruadh, son of Feargus,” says he. “A good reward from me to you,” says Conor. “What rewards are those?” says Buinne Borbruadh. “A cantred of land,” says Conor. “What else?” says Buinne Borbruadh. “My own friendship and my advice,” says Conor. “I will take that,” says Buinne Borbruadh. A great mountain was made of that cantred of the reward that same night, and that used to be called Sliabh Dal Buinne, which is called Sliabh Fuad at this time.

23. When Deirdre heard that conversation, “By my word,” says she, “Buinne Borbruadh has forsaken you, and in my opinion he is a

father-like son." "By my word," says Iollann the Fair, "that is not my own case; while remains this slender, straight sword in my hand, I will not forsake the children of Uisneach."

24. After that, Iollann the Fair came out and made three quick circuits about the fortress, and killed three hundred<sup>22</sup> heroes without; and he came in where Naoise was and he playing chess, and Ainnle along with him. Iollann goes out the second time and made three other quick circuits about the fortress, and brought a torch aflame with him on the lawn, and took to slaying the hosts; and the hosts dared not come to attack the fortress. And a good youth was Iollann the Fair, for he never refused a person on the ridge of the world anything he had, and never took wages from any person except from Feargus.

25. Then said Conor, "Where is my own son, Fiachra the Fair?" "I am here, O high prince," says Fiachra. "By my word," says Conor, "It was on the one night you and Iollann were born; and since it is the arms of his father he has, take my arms with you, that is, the Aicein and the Cosgrach, and the Fogh, and the Colg Glas [green sword], that

is my shield, and my two spears, and my claymore, and do bravery and great valour with them."

26. Fiachra arrayed his body in those charmed, gorgeous arms of Conor; and Iollann the Fair and Fiachra attacked each other, and they made a sharp, bloody, desperate, strong, hostile, stout, inimical, forcible-proud, lusty conflict with one another. But, for one thing, Iollann the Fair overcame Fiachra, so that he forced him to crouch beneath the shelter of his shield, and until the Aicein roared at the greatness of the strait in which he was; for it was a taboo of the shield of Conor to roar at the great strait of the person on whom it would be; and the three principal waves of Eire, that is the wave of Tuagh,<sup>23</sup> the wave of Clíodhna,<sup>23</sup> and the wave of Ruadhraidhe,<sup>23</sup> roared in response to it. It is then that Conall Cearnach was in Dun Sobhairce,<sup>24</sup> and he heard the wave of Tuagh. "True it is," says Conall, "Conor is in strait, and it is not meet for me to listen to him."

27. Conall arose afterwards and put his arms and his armour on him, and came forward where Conor was in Eamhain Macha, and found the fight [going on] on the lawn,

and Fiachra, son of Conor, was being greatly pressed by Iollann the Fair ; and neither the king of Ulster nor any of the Ultonians dared intervene. Conall came behind Iollann the Fair, and thrust the Colg Glas through his heart. " Who has wounded me from behind my back ? " says Iollann the Fair ; " whoever did it, by my hand of valour, he would have got combat before my face from myself." " Who are you yourself ? " says Conall. " I am Iollann the Fair, son of Feargus ; and are you Conall ? " " It is I," says Conall. " Evil and great is the deed you have done," says Iollann the Fair, " and the sons of Uisneach under my protection." " Is that true ? " says Conall. " It is true, indeed," says Iollann. " By my hand of valour," says Conall, " Conor will not take his own son alive from me in revenge." Thereupon he gave a stroke of sword to Fiachra, so that he cut his head off him. Conall leaves them so. The swoon-cloud of death came upon Iollann the Fair then, and he cast his arms into the mansion, and told Naoise to exercise bravery, and expired thereafter.

28. It is then the Ultonians all came about the mansion, and put fires and conflagrations to it. Ardan came out then, and extinguished

the fires, and killed three hundred<sup>22</sup> outside. Ainnle went out the other third of the night, and killed six hundred<sup>22</sup> without, and wrought destruction and slaughter of heroes on them. Naoise came out the final third of the night, and drove all the troops from the mansion, and killed two hundred<sup>22</sup> without. It is then Conor incited the Ultonians [and they gave the battle of the morning to each other; and the battle was lost by the Ultonians]; and until are counted sand of sea, or leaves of wood, or dew on grass, or stars of heaven, it is not possible to reckon or enumerate what there was of heads of heroes and battle-warriors, and of bare red necks from the hands of Naoise on that spot. He came into the mansion after that. It is then Deirdre rose and said to them, "By my hand, victorious is that sally which was made by you; and do ye valour and vigour henceforth; and bad is the resolve you have made to ever trust in Conor; and it is a pity you did not take my own advice heretofore."

29. As to the sons of Uisneach; they made a firm bulwark of their shields, and they put the links of their shields around Deirdre in the midst of them, and they gave three leaps actively, bird-like, over the walls of Eamhain



out, and they slew three hundred men on that sally.

30. When Conor saw that, he went to Cathbhadh the druid, and said to him : “ Go, O Cathbhadh, to the sons of Uisneach and play druidism on them ; for unless they are restrained, they will destroy the Ultonians for ever, if they go from them in spite of them ; and I give my word of a true hero that I will be no cause of fear to them, only that they be of my accord.” Cathbhadh, believing him, consented to that, and had recourse to his art and his science to restrain the children of Uisneach, so that he played druidism on them ; that is, he put a thick sea about them with impeding waves, so that the sons of Uisneach were thus swimming along the ground as they were departing from Eamhain ; yet the Ultonians dared not approach them until their arms fell out of their hands. After their arms fell out of their hands, the sons of Uisneach were taken ; and after their capture, Conor asked of the children of Durthrecht to kill them. The children of Durthrecht said they would not do that. There was a youth with Conor whose name was Maine Rough-hand, son of the king of the Fair Norwegians, and Naoise it was who had killed his father and his two

brothers—Athach and Triathach were their names—and he said that he himself would kill the sons of Uisneach. “Well,” says Ardan, “let me be killed first, since I am the youngest of the brothers” [so that I may not see my brothers being killed]. “Let him not be killed, but me,” says Ainnle. “Let that not be done,” says Naoise, “for I have a sword which Manannan, son of Lir, gave to me, and it leaves not a remnant of stroke or blow, and let us be struck three together with it, and we shall be killed at once.” “That is true,” says everyone; “and let your heads and your necks be stretched by you,” they say. They then stretched their noble, slender, shapely necks and Maine gave a vigorous, quick blow of the sword on the block simultaneously to them, and the three heads were cut off them with one blow; and the men of Ulster gave three great, heavy shouts of sorrow and lamentation for them.

31. As to Deirdre, she cried piteously, sadly, and tore her hair and her fair tresses, and she was dilating on the children of Uisneach and of Alba, and she composed the lay as follows:—

I

“ A blessing east to Alba from me—  
 Good the view of her coves and her glens,  
 Where the sons of Uisneach were wont to hunt ;  
 Pleasant to sit over the slope of her peaks !

II

“ On a day on which the worthies of Alba  
 were drinking,  
 And the sons of Uisneach, to whom affection  
 is due  
 To the daughter of the lord of Dun Treoin<sup>25</sup>  
 Naoise gave a kiss secretly.

III

“ He sent to her a frisky doe,  
 A wild deer, and a fawn at its foot,  
 And he went to her on a visit  
 On returning from the host of Inverness.

IV

“ When I myself heard that,  
 My head fills full of jealousy ;  
 I put my coricle on the wave,  
 I cared not for death or doom

V

“ They followed me out, swimming,  
 Ainnle and Ardan, who told not a lie ;  
 They turned me inwards [home]—  
 Two who would give battle to a hundred !

## VI

“ Naoise pledged a word truly,  
 Thrice he swore in presence of arms,  
 That he would not on me put vexation,  
 Until he would go from me among the  
     host of the dead.

## VII

“ Alas ! if she heard to-night  
 That Naoise is 'neath shroud of clay,  
 She would weep very copiously,  
 And I would weep with her.

## VIII

“ What wonder that I have affection  
 For the region of Alba of smooth ways ?  
 My husband was safe in their midst ;  
 Mine own were its steeds and its gold.”

32. After that lay, when Deirdre found the attention of the rest on each other, she came forward on the lawn, and was running distracted up and down from person to person, and Cuchulainn met her, and she enjoined her protection of him, and told the tidings to him from beginning to end, how it happened to the children of Uisneach. Sad [news] was that to Cuchulainn, for there was not in the world a person who was dearer to him than Naoise. And Cuchulainn asked who slew them. “ Maine Rough-hand,” says Deirdre.

After that Deirdre lay on the grave, and a mound was raised to them, and Deirdre uttered the lay :—

LAMENTATION OF DEIRDRE AFTER THE  
CHILDREN OF UISNEACH

I

“ Long the day without the children of  
Uisneach ;  
It was not wearisome to be in their  
company ;  
Sons of a king by whom exiles were  
entertained,  
Three lions of the Hill of the Cave<sup>25</sup>.

II

“ Three darlings of the women of Britain ;  
Three hawks of Sliabh Cuillinn<sup>26</sup> ;  
Sons of a king, to whom valour made  
allegiance,  
And to whom warriors yielded homage ;

III

“ The three vigorous bears ;  
Three lions of the fort of Conrach ;  
Three sons of a king by whom their praise  
was appreciated ;  
Three bosom-sons of the Ultonians,

IV

“ Three true heroes not good at homage,  
Their falling is a cause of sorrow ;  
Three sons of the daughter of Cathbhadh,  
Three props of the battalion of Cuailgne<sup>27</sup> ;



## V

“ Three dragons of Dun Monadh<sup>28</sup> ;  
 The three champions from the Red Branch,  
 After them I shall not live,  
 The three who won hard battles ;

## VI

“ Three who were fostered by Aoife,  
 To whom territories were under tribute ;  
 Three pillars of breach of battle ;  
 Three pupils of Sgathach ;

## VII

“ Three pupils who were with Uathach ;  
 Three heroes most lasting in might ;  
 Three sons illustrious of Uisneach ;  
 Wearisome 'tis to be without them.

## VIII

“ The high king of Ulster, my first betrothed,  
 I forsook for love of Naoise ;  
 Short my life after him ;  
 I will celebrate their funeral rites.

## IX

“ That I would live after Naoise,  
 Let none on earth imagine ;  
 After Ainnle and Ardan,  
 In me there will not be life.

## X

“ After them I will not be alive ;  
 Three who would rush through the midst  
     of battle ;  
 Since my mate has gone from me.  
 I will shed showers over his grave.

XI

“ O man, who diggest the new grave !  
 Make not the grave narrowly ;  
 Beside the grave I will be—  
 Making sorrow and lamentations.

XII

“ Much hardship did I encounter,  
 Along with the three heroes ;  
 I used to endure without house or fire ;  
 It is not I that used to be melancholy.

XIII

“ Their three shields and their spears,  
 Were for me a bed oftentimes ;  
 Place their three swords hard  
 Over the grave, O henchman !

XIV

“ Their three hounds, their three hawks,  
 Shall henceforth be without huntsmen —  
 Three sustainers of every battle,  
 Three wards of Conall Cearnach.

XV

“ The three leashes of those three hounds  
 Have forced a sigh from my heart ;  
 'Tis I who had their keeping,  
 To see them is cause of mourning.

XVI

“ I was not one day alone,  
 Till the day of the making of the grave ;  
 Though oftentimes have I myself  
 And yourselves been lonely.

## XVII

" My sight has gone from me  
 At seeing the grave of Naoise ;  
 Shortly will my soul leave me—  
 My mourners do not live.

## XVIII

" Since 'tis through me they were betrayed  
 I shall be in tribulation sadly ;  
 It is a pity that I was not in the earth  
 Before the sons of Uisneach were slain.

## XIX

" Sorrowful my journey with Feargus,  
 Alluring me to the Red Branch ;  
 With speeches flowery, sweet,  
 We were, all at once, beguiled.

## XX

" I forsook the pleasure of Ulster  
 For three heroes, most brave ;  
 My life, it will not be long ;  
 After them I am alone.

## XXI

" I am Deidre without pleasure,  
 And I in the end of my life ;  
 Since it is grievous to be after them,  
 I will myself not be long."

33. After that lay, Deirdre flung [herself]  
 upon Naoise in the grave and died forthwith ;  
 and their monumental stone was raised above

their grave ; their Ogham names were written, and their funeral rites were celebrated.

34. Cathbhadh, the druid, cursed Eamhain on account of the sons of Uisneach having been slain in it against the guaranty of Feargus, and after Conor had given a promise to Cathbhadh that they would not be slain if he would practise enchantment on them and bring them to himself. Cathbhadh also said that Eamhain would not be possessed by Conor or by any one of his race from that murder forth (to the consummation of the Judgment). This was too true for him, for Eamhain was not possessed by Conor or any one of his race from that to this.

There is the conclusion and end of the fate of the Children of Uisneach up to this.

35. Here is a poem which will make intelligible to you the nearness of relationship of the children of Uisneach, of Feargus, son of Rogh, of Conall Cearnach, and also of Conor, and the worthies of Ulster :—

## I

“ Cathbhadh, son of Maolgach of the forays,  
The first husband who had Magach ;  
The two other husbands, constant their valour,  
Rosa the Ruddy, Cairbre Red-head.

II

“ Three to whom Magach bore fine children,  
 Rosa the Ruddy, Cairbre, and Cathbhadh  
 Ten men prosperous in their portion,  
 Magach the Brown-browed had ;

III

“ Three good sons by Rosa the Ruddy,  
 Four sons by Cairbre the Hardy  
 Fair bright offsprings without blemish,  
 And three daughters by Cathbhadh.

IV

“ Magach bore to Cathbhadh the Druid,  
 Three daughters, of good countenance.  
 They excelled every other in form—  
 Deithchinn, Ailbhe, and Fionnchaomh.

V

“ Fionnchaomh, daughter of gentle Cathbhadh,  
 The good mother of Conall Cearnach ;  
 Three sons of Ailbhe who refused not fight—  
 Naoise, Ainnle, and Ardan.

VI

“ Son to Deithchinn of the bright cheeks [was]  
 Cuchulainn of Dundevalgan ;  
 The five sons without horror of [violent] death,  
 Had the three daughters of Cathbhadh.



VII

“ Of the children of Deaghadh, great their valour  
[Was] Magach, daughter of Aongus,  
The men of Ulster with her abode ;  
She bore no son to Cathbhadh.”

END AND CONCLUSION



## NOTES ON THE TEXT

INTRODUCTION, par. 1.—(“) Clann uirniḡ. The only change of any importance from the original text, made in this publication, was made in the word uirniḡ. It is uirneac, in most cases, in the original text; but the Publication Committee thought it better to make the word uirniḡ, in all cases, in accordance with the general rule of Irish grammar, that all nouns ending in eac and ac in the nominative singular, end in iḡ or iḡe in the genitive singular. Such a phrase as Clann uirneac, instead of Clann uirniḡ, might present a difficulty to students who have read the rule: "When two nouns come together, signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive case."—O'Donovan's "Irish Grammar," p. 367. The explanation of the fact of the word uirneac, not being always inflected in the original text, is that it must be a genitive plural; for nouns ending in eac or ac in the nominative singular, have the same endings in the genitive plural. Many place-names have not any genitive singulars. We only find such forms Cóiḡeac uiaḡ; Cóiḡeac laḡean, or laḡen, Sliaḡ Cuatann. The last is the proper name of the grand Wicklow hill, now called "Sugar-loaf," a few miles from Bray railway station. uiaḡ, laḡean, and Cuatann are evidently genitive plurals. The form mac uirniḡ is the one invariably used in the version of the story in the Book of Leinster, a manuscript of the highest possible authority.

TEXT, par. 1.—<sup>(a)</sup> ʒo ʒeinn Δ ʒ-cruite . . . Δʒur Δ ʒ-ʒiompaín, etc. Here singulars are put for plurals in accordance with a common idiom of the Irish language, as proved by the following quotations:—“lí ʒúla ʒo Δnoʒib, dazzler of the eye of maidens”; *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, p. 49, col. 1. “na ʒuʒ ʒʒ na hoʒlamain, benʒaʒt ʒe ʒoʒ Δnanmain,” the kings and the sages, blessing of God on their soul; *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1. “na ʒaiʒʒioʒa óʒa Δʒ buaʒaʒ ʒábuʒi,” the young maiden striking a timbrel; *Psalms*, lxxv. 25. “ʒonnuʒ naʒi ʒóʒʒaʒar Δ ʒ-cioʒn ní ʒa mó, so that they held up their head no more”; *Judges*, viii. 28. “Δʒ ʒo láʒi cuʒʒʒ coimeʒʒ m’Δna, in thy hand I put the care of my soul”; *Donlevy’s Catechism*. “ʒeanaʒar beul Δ ʒ-cinn,” “they went on straight before them.” An idiomatic expression; literally, they followed the mouth of their head. Here we have ʒúla (now generally ʒúte), gen. sing. of ʒúʒ, an eye; Δnmain, old dat. sing. of Δnam, soul; ʒábuʒi, gen. sing. of ʒábuʒ, a timbrel; cioʒn (or ceann), nom. sing., a head; láʒi, dat. sing., a hand; cinn; gen. sing. of ceann, a head, all put for plurals.

Par. 2.—<sup>(b)</sup> ʒóʒaʒb, “raised”; this word would now be written ʒóʒ; but ʒóʒaʒb, the older form of the past tense, is still in use in the spoken language in some parts of Ireland, and is pronounced as if written ʒóʒaʒʒ.

Par. 2.—<sup>(c)</sup> ní h-eaʒ ʒʒ ʒaʒʒʒa, “it is not so with me.” This would be expressed now more generally:—ní h-é ʒʒ ʒaʒʒʒa. However, the form used in the text would be easily understood by an Irish speaker of the present day.

Par. 4.—<sup>(d)</sup> ní ʒuʒ ʒeʒ ʒo ʒʒuaʒʒ, “brought not with him of host.” Most writers of modern Gaelic would use ʒe instead of ʒo in above sentence; and we find both ʒe and ʒo in some of the most ancient manuscripts, but ʒe never occurs in the text from which this tale is taken;

oo in it means both "for" and "of." It would be better to have preserved the distinction in meaning between oo, "for" or "to," and oe, "of," and to have written oe instead of oo in above sentence.

Par. 4 —<sup>(c)</sup> Δ ὁἱαρ mac, "his two sons." The question as to whether ὁἱαρ causes the aspiration of the initial consonant of the noun immediately following i, has been a good deal disputed. The older classics of the language, unfortunately, throw little or no light on the subject, as it very rarely occurs that any consonants except τ and c are aspirated in them. Modern usage, especially in Connaught, seems to be to say ὁἱαρ mac, ὁἱαρ ban; but the authority of the most correctly printed books of the last two centuries is decidedly against aspiration after ὁἱαρ. Τάινιc ὁἱαρ ban αμαc, "two women came out," *Zacharia*, v. 9. "Αἰτῆρ . . . αἰς αἱ δὲ ὁἱαρ mac," "a father . . . who had two sons," *Three Shafts of Death*, p. 95. In modern Irish, as in Scotch Gaelic, the tendency seems to be to excess in aspiration, but this is accounted for by the desire to conform to the laws of either grammar or euphony.

Par. 7.—<sup>(f)</sup> ní oo ὅeom ὀέιρope, "not with Deirdre's consent." Some of our best Gaelic scholars doubt the propriety of aspirating even proper names in the genitive when they begin with o or τ. It seems rather anomalous to aspirate them, for we say, an ooḡuir, "of the door"; an teime, "the fire." However, as the aspiration of the initial consonant of proper names beginning with o and τ seems to be generally the habit, and as it has been generally followed in the books published by this Society, the editor has thought it best to do the same in this publication.

Par. 8.—<sup>(g)</sup> 1r beas oo léigeamar a leap cú o' fás-báil, "Little did we need to leave you." This idiom seems to be unknown in the spoken Gaelic of Ireland, but appears to be still in use in Scotch Gaelic; for in Nicolson's



*Gaelic Proverbs* we find the same idiom: "Cha leigear a leas póg do thabhairt do láimh an iasgaí," "the hand of the fisher needs not to be kissed." This manner of expression is quite common, not only in ancient Irish literature, but in that of the seventeenth century. Cía an tpeann ar na c' m'gcear a leas guróe, "who are the people for whom it is not needful to pray?"—*Three Shafts of Death*, p. 142. léigcear a leas and m'gcear a leas mean the same.

Par. 8, verse v.—<sup>(h)</sup> Ór m'beair monḡac m'aráin, "over the grassy harbour of Massan." The m of m'aráin is left unaspirated in this line, although it undoubtedly should be aspirated, according to the practice of the best writers of Gaelic; but it must be confessed that custom, and even grammar, may sometimes be neglected—always in poetry—for the sake of sound. No one can say that the alliteration between monḡac and m'aráin would not be spoiled by aspirating the m of the latter word. The line is so harmonious that it seems a pity to take away most of its harmony by aspiration.

Par. 12.—<sup>(i)</sup> ḡan ceann uairé ar ceacéar oe, "without a head on any of them." This is a curious line, and hard to scan. The literal meaning seems to be, "without a head from him on any of it." It must be remembered, however, that Deirdre is speaking of the ceacéar, or four persons, whom she foresaw are about to lose their heads, namely, Naoise, Ainnle, Ardan, and Iollann the Fair, and she treats ceacéar as a noun singular, which it really is. There seems, however, to be amphibology in the sentence, for it might be taken to mean that none of the four wanted or was without his head. To want a thing is generally expressed in Irish by saying that it is *from* one. Tá airḡeas uairé, "he wants money"; literally, "money is from him."

Par. 13, verse iii.—<sup>(j)</sup> Ὁο ἡααῖḃ áille uirneac̃, “to the beautiful sons of Uisneach.” Here uirniḡ is made uirneac̃ in order to make assonance with beac̃t, the last word of the preceding line.

Par. 13, verse vi.—<sup>(k)</sup> Ἀ υα ῖάτḡḡḡ Ruṓḡḡḡḡ, “O fortunate grandson of Ruary.” According to grammar, υα in above sentence should be υι, and ῖάτḡḡḡḡ should be ῖάτḡḡḡḡḡ, for they are in the vocative case singular masculine, which is always the same as the genitive case singular masculine. However, the phrase *a ua Chuind* is found many times repeated in the *Instructions of Cormac to Carbre*, translated by O'Donovan in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, December 29, 1832; but in the copy of the same tract in page 342 of the *Book of Leinster* we find Ἀ υι ḡḡḡḡ. The latter is evidently the correct form.

Par. 31, verse i.—<sup>(l)</sup> Sṓḡḡḡ, “a blessing.” This word is entirely obsolete in Ireland, but it is still in use in the Gaelic of Scotland.

Par. 32, verse ii.—

(<sup>m</sup>) Ṭḡḡḡ leannáin ṭo ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ,  
Ṭḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ Cuillinn.

“Three friends of the women of Britain,  
Three hawks of Sliabh Cuillinn.”

Here ḡḡḡḡḡḡ and Cuillinn are both genitives, but the ḡ of ḡḡḡḡḡḡ is aspirated, and the C of Cuillinn is not. The reason of this seems to be that ḡḡḡḡ was a neuter noun in old Irish; and as the Rev. E. Hogan has shown, in the *Battle of Rossnaree*, nouns that were neuters in old Irish can now be sometimes known by their causing eclipsis of the initials of the nouns before which they are placed. For this reason we have such names as loḡ neac̃, Loch Neagh, Sliaḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Sliabh Golry, and

SLIABH GUILLINN, now called Sliabh Guillion, the mountain mentioned in the text. When the eclipsing letter came to be omitted in writing or speaking, the radical initial remained without aspiration in the genitive.  $\text{bpeatan}$  is given  $\text{bpeatann}$  in O'Reilly's Dictionary; its genitive singular would be then  $\text{bpeatanne}$ ; but we find it  $\text{bpeatan}$  in the genitive in the *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, It was, perhaps, only used as a genitive plural in Old Irish; if so, the difference between the spelling in our text and in O'Reilly's Dictionary can be accounted for.

Par. 32, verse iii.—<sup>(n)</sup>  $\text{leaba conrac}$ , "the house or fort of Conrach." Here there seems to be another instance of a genitive plural in the word  $\text{conrac}$ , whether it means places or persons. If  $\text{conrac}$  were a substantive singular, it would, or at least ought to be,  $\text{conracis}$  in the text.

Par. 32, verse iii.—<sup>(o)</sup>  $\text{tri mac ucta na n-ultrad}$ , "three sons of the *breast* of the Ultonians." Here again we have the singular put for the plural in the word  $\text{ucta}$ , the genitive singular of  $\text{uct}$ , a breast.

Par. 32, verse xviii.—<sup>(p)</sup> Here  $\text{uirneac}$  is used instead of  $\text{uirnis}$  in order to rhyme with  $\text{uirpreac}$ .

## NOTES ON PLACE NAMES

1. *Eamhain Mhacha*, Emania in its Latinised form, and now known as the Navan Fort, is one and a-half miles due west of the city of Armagh. The remains of this ancient palace of the Ulster Kings cover an area of ten or eleven acres. Time and the cultivation of the soil have played sad havoc with the remains of this celebrated and historic spot. The area enclosed by the earthen rampart seems to have been circular, or nearly so ; it is, however, only on the western side of the fort that unmistakeable traces of the earthen ramparts remain ; on the other sides all traces of it have been obliterated by cultivation. There are not any traces of stone buildings to be seen in the remains that now exist of this ancient stronghold. Wood was the material almost universally used for buildings in ancient times, not only in Ireland, but in most other northern countries. Emania continued to be the residence of the Kings of Ulster down to the fourth century. It was destroyed in A.D. 331. "The battle of Achadh Leith-dheirg, in Fermanagh, was fought by the Collas against the Ulstermen, in which fell Fergus Fogha, the last King of Ulster who resided in Eamhain. They afterwards burned Eamhain, and the Ulstermen did not dwell therein since." (See *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 331.)

2. *Loch Eitche*.—Supposed to be Loch Etive in Argyle-shire.

3. *Fort of Borach*.—Not identified. It was evidently near the sea in some part of the north of Ulster, opposite Scotland.

4. *Dún Fiodhaigh*.—Not identified.

5. *Dún Fionn*.—There is an ancient vitrified fort of this name in Kilarlity parish, Inverness-shire. It is presumably the one mentioned by Deirdre.

6. *Inis Droighneach*.—Cannot be identified with any certainty. There is a place in Kirkcudbrightshire, called Dundrennan, anciently *Dún na ndroigheann*, "the fort of the bushes." It is not probable, however, that the Children of Uisneach were ever so far south in Scotland, as their wanderings seem to have been confined to the West Highlands.

7. *Dún Suibhne*.—The fortress of Sweeney. Have not been able to identify this place.

8. *Wood of Cuan*.—The Sound of Cuan separates Luing Island from Seil Island. It is in the north of Argyleshire, and the wood on its borders may have been the one of which Deirdre speaks.

9. *Glen Laoidhe*.—Glenlean is the name of a glen in Cowall, Argyleshire. There is another glen in Aberdeenshire called Glen Lui; either of them may be the one mentioned by Deirdre. There is a mountain called Ben Laoigh in Argyleshire, and there may be a Glen Laoigh, or Laoidhe, near it.

10. *Glen Masan*.—So called at present; it is in Cowall, Argyleshire.

11. *Glen Archan*.—This was probably the ancient name of Glen Urquhart in Inverness-shire, or of the glen on the borders of Loch Archaig in the same county.

12. *Glen Eitche*.—This is evidently the glen on the border of Loch Etive, Argyleshire.

13. *Glen da Ruadh*.—There is a beautiful valley in Cowall, Argyleshire, now known as Glen-darul; this may be the ancient Glen da Ruadh.

14. *Droighin*.—Not identified.



15. *Rachla*.—Now Rathlin, an island on the north coast of Antrim.

16. *Sliabh Fuaid*.—A mountain in the southern part of the County Armagh.

17. *Ard Saileach*.—"Height of Willows," an ancient name for Armagh.

18. *Dun Dealgan*.—Now Dundalk, county Louth.

19. *Cú na g-céardcha*[*dh*] means literally the "hound or dog of the artificers or smiths." The name Cuchulainn means "the hound of Culann." Cuchulainn was so called from having volunteered to guard the property of Culann, chief smith or artificer of Conor, king of Ulster. Cuchulainn had killed Culann's watch-dog, and to compensate him for the loss, took upon himself the office of watch-dog for him. *Cú*, a hound, is a well-known synonym for a hero.

20. *Manannan*.—This was evidently Manannan Mac Lir, who is said to have been king of the Isle of Man. It is said also, that Shakespeare's tragedy of *King Lear* is founded on a tale in which this Lir is made king of Britain. There cannot be much doubt as to Manannan Mac Lir and Shakespeare's Lear having been the same personage. It is also said that Liverpool was called after Lir, as the name was anciently written *Lirpul* or *Lyrpul*—*i.e.* Lir's pool or harbour.

21. *House of the Red Branch*.—This seems to have been a large building in Emania or its vicinity. Whether it was entirely given up to the lodging and entertainment of the celebrated "Red Branch Knights" cannot be known. It was probably a guest-house as well as a sort of barracks, for in it the Children of Uisneach were lodged on their arrival from Scotland. There is a townland in the immediate vicinity of the Navan Fort which is still called Creeve Roe, *Craobh Ruadh*, the Red Branch. This is a

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curious instance of the preservation of a place-name for nearly two thousand years, and goes far to prove that the institution of the Red Branch Knights was not a bardic fable.

22. *Killed three fifties*.—The slaughter made of the soldiers of Conor by Buinne Borbruadh, Iollann the Fair, Naoise, Ainnle, and Ardan may be exaggerations; but it should be remembered that the Children of Uisneach had a large number of men in their own service. The fashion of giving the leader alone credit for the loss inflicted on the enemy by the troops he led, is to be found in most ancient Irish descriptions of battles.

23. *Tonn Tuaighe, Tonn Cliodhna, and Tonn Ruaidhri*.—The legend of those waves roaring when any great calamity was about to come on Ireland, or on any of her heroes, is very common in ancient Irish literature. It is said that they also sometimes bounded for joy. Tonn Tuaighe was at the mouth of the Bann, Tonn Clioghna was the bay of Clonakilty, Co. Cork, and Tonn Ruaidhri the bay of Dundrum, Co. Down.

24. *Dun Sobhairce*.—Now Dun Severick, in the county Antrim.

25. *Dun Treon*.—This was probably either the present Duntroon, in Argyleshire, or Duntrune in Forfarshire.

26. *Hill of Umha*.—Not identified.

27. *Sliabh Cuillin*.—Now Sliabh Guillion, a mountain in the county Armagh.

28. *Cuailgne*.—Now called Cooley, a district in the east part of Louth.

29. *Dun Monaidh*.—Not identified

## FOCLOIR

### Δ

Δ, vocative particle ; poss. pron., his, her, its, their ; rel. pron., who, which, that, all that ; sign of inf. ; prep., in, from.

Δβαιρ, v. irreg. 2nd per. sing. imp. of ρειρμ, I say.

Δκα, prep. pron., at them ; with them.

Δετ, conj., but, except ; δετ σο, provided that.

Δο', prep. and pron., contraction of Δ το or ι το, in thy.

Δομαρ, adj., lucky, fortunate.

Δερ, n.m., the air ; gen., δεορ and δερ.

Δς, prep., at, with ; Δς ριν, at that, there is for you ; also, sign of pres. participle.

Δς, n. f., a deer, a fawn.

Δζαιβ, prep. pron. pl., at ye, with ye.

Δζαιρ, n. f., a face ; gen., -αιρε and αιςτε ; pl., αιςτε.

Δζαιν, prep. pron., at us, with us.

Δζαλλ, v. a., discoursed ; past tense of Δζαλλαιμ, I discourse.

Δζαλλαιμ, n. f., a dialogue, discourse, conversation ; gen., Δζαλλμα.

Δζαμ, prep. pron., at me, with me.

Δζατ, prep. pron., at you, with you.

Δζυρ, conj., and.

Διце, prep. pron., at her, with her.

Διρбле, adj. pl. of Διρбл, awful, dreadful ; contracted from Διρблите.

Δиге, prep. pron., at him, with him ; Δиге-реан, emph.

Δи́гѐин, n. m. gen. sing. of Δи́гѐан, the ocean, the deep.

Δи́гѐте, n. f. gen. of Δζαιρ, face ; Δ η-Δζαιρ, prep., against.

Δил, n. f., will, pleasure ; gen., -ле.

Δилле, and Δилне, adj. comp. and super. of Δлуиμ, beautiful.

Δимроеиμ, n. f., reluctance, unwillingness ; used adverbially.

ΔΙΝΘΕΑΙ, n. f., a marriageable young damsel, a girl of eighteen, a maiden; gen., -οῖνε.

ΔΙΝΓΙΟ, n. f., envy, spite, malice, hatred; gen., -οῖε; adj., wicked, furious.

ΔΙΝΝ, n. m., a name; gen., ΔΙΝΝΑ; pl., ΔΙΝΝΑΝΝΑ (better, ΔΙΝΝΕ, to distinguish it from pl. of ΔΝΑΝ, soul).

ΔΙ, prep. pron., on him, on it.

ΔΙΝΕ, n. f., care, heed, attention; gen. id.

ΔΙΝΕΑΝ, n. m. gen., -νῖν, a number.

ΔΙΝΙΣ, v., notice, perceive, observe.

ΔΙΝΝΙΤΕΑΙ, pres. pass. of ΔΙΝΝ, number, reckon.

ΔΙΝΝ, n. m. gen. and pl. of ΔΙΝ, a weapon, an arm of defence or offence; place, situation.

ΔΙ, adv., backwards; used adverbially, as, ΔΙ ΔΙ, back, backwards.

ΔΙΡΟΕ, prep. pron. fem., out of her, out of it.

ΔΙΡΟΙ, n. m. gen. of ΔΙΡΟΕΑΙ, a journey.

ΔΙΡΛΙΝΣ, n. f., a dream; gen., -ξε.

ΔΙΤ, n. f., a place; gen., -τε.

ΔΙΤΕΟΝΑΟ-ΡΑ, 1st per. sing. fut. emph. of ΔΙΤΙΝ, know, discern, distinguish.

ΔΙΤΞΕΑΙ, adj., very short.

ΔΙΤΞΙΟΡΡΑ, n. f., a short cut, an abridgment; gen. id. pl., -μαιοῖε.

ΔΙΤΙΝ, v. past indic. of ΔΙΤΕ, to know.

ΔΙΤΕ (Δ Η-), ad. prep., after; ΔΡ Δ Η-ΔΙΤΕ ΡΙΝ, after that.

ΔΙΤΕ, n. f. gen. id., knowledge, acquaintance, a commandment.

ΔΙΤΙΟ, participle, known, recognised.

ΔΙΤΕΑΔ, adj., repentant, sorry.

ΔΙΤΙΡΤΕΑΙ, v. pres. pass. of ΔΙΤΙΡ, relate, inform.

ΔΙΒΑ, n. f., Scotland; gen., -αν; dat., -αιν.

ΔΙΒΑΝΑΙΣ, n. m. gen. of ΔΙΒΑΝΑΔ, a man of Alba, a Scotsman.

ΔΙΛΑΙΟ, adj., wild.

ΔΙΛΙΝΝ, adj., handsome; compar., ΔΙΛΙΝΕ and ΔΙΛΙΤΕ.

ΔΜ', prep. and pron., contraction for ΔΝΝ ΜΟ or Δ ΜΟ, in my.

ΔΜΑΔ, adv., out; used with verbs of motion.

ΔΜΑΙ, adv., as, like, how; ΔΜΛΑΙΟ, id.

ΔΜΑΙΝ, adv., only.

ΔΜΑΡΙΑΣ, n. m., to-morrow; gen., ΔΜΑΡΙΑΣ.

ἄμμις, n. m., vision, sight, power of seeing; gen., ἄμμις.

Ἀμλάρō, adv., thus, so, in like manner.

Δμουρ, n. m. gen. sing. and nom. pl. of ἀμουρ, a soldier ;  
also, an attack.

**Δμῆς**, adv., without, outside ; used with verbs of rest.

Αν, interrog. particle, whether.

An, def. art., the.

Ἀνάμ, n. m., a soul; gen., ἀνμά.

Δ n-ou, adv., to-day.

ANMAIN, obs. dat. and acc. sing. of ANAM, soul; used for nom. in text for the sake of rhyme.

Ann, prep., in ; adv., there, therein ; and prep. pron., in  
him, in it, in which.

Annām, adv., seldom.

Ammanṇa, pl. of anam, a soul.

Ἀννῖς, adj. compar., dearer; also n. f., love, affection.

Annin, adv., there, therein: then.

Annro, adv. in, this (place), here.

Ἀντηρῦτο, adv., yonder, in that place, there.

Δνοῦτ, adv., to-night.

Ανοίη, adv, from the east.

Andoir, adv., now.

Doibinn, adj., beautiful, pleasant.

δοῖβνear, n. m., joy, delight, pleasure, gladness: gen.,  
-νῑr and -neara.

δοιμῆεσσι, cpd. adv., at one time, altogether.

Δοῖννεαc, indef. pron., anyone, anybody.

ἄν, num. adj., one, a unit, any; gen., ἄν and ἄν

Δον-βέιμ, n. f., one stroke, blow, cut; gen., -me.

Don-ouine, n. m., one man, any person; gen. id.

Δον-ἡναι, n. f. dat. of Δοιν-ἡναι, one woman.

Δοναῖ, adj., alone.

Δοντα, n. m., consent, licence; gen. id.

Δοντῆς, v. past tense indic. of Δοντῆσιν, I consent, agree.

ἄνθρωποι, n. m., folk, people; gen. ἀνθρώπων; also n. f. nom. ἄνθρωποι,  
gen. ἀνθρώπων.

Δπ, vb. def., says.

Δ, prep., on, upon ; against, contrary to ; contraction for Δ, who, and ηο, sign of past tense ; also interr. for past tense.

ἄμ, n. m., slaughter; gen. ἀμ, pl. id.



ἄμ, poss. pron., our.

ἄρτο, adj., high, mighty, great, noble, eminent, lofty.

ἄρτο-ῥῆλαις, n. m., a high prince, a supreme lord ; gen.,  
-ἄτᾱ, pl. id.

ἄρτο-μῆγε, n. m., supreme king ; gen. id.

ἀρείη, adv., last night.

ἀρῆμ, μῆμ, adv., ever.

ἄρμ, n. m. gen., ἀρῆμ, arms, armour.

ἀρ, prep., out of, from ; prep. pron., from him, out of him, or it.

ἀρτα, comp. prep., out of them.

ἀρτεᾶς, adv., into, in, also ἵρτεᾶς ; used with verbs of motion.

ἄτᾱ, v. sub., am, is ; τᾱ, id.

ἄτᾶς, n. m., a man's name ; gen., -ἀτῆς.

ἄτᾶις, 3rd per. pl. pres. indic. synth. of ἄτᾱ, they are.

ἄτᾶιμ, v. 1st per. sing. indic. of ἄτᾱ.

ἄτᾶιη, 2nd per. sing. pres. indic. synth. of ἄτᾱ.

ἄτᾶρ, n. m. gen. of ἄτᾶιη, father ; pl., ἀτῆρεᾶς and  
ἀτῆρε ; gen. pl. ἀτῆρεᾶς and ἄτᾶρ.

ἄτῆλᾶμ, adj., light, ready ; prompt.

ἄτᾶρᾶμᾶι, adj., fatherlike ; also ἄτᾶρᾶμᾶι.

## b

βᾱ, v., was, were ; past tense and fut. of ἵρ.

βᾱ, n. f. pl. of βό, a cow.

βᾱὸ, v., would be, cond. of ἵρ, is.

βᾱόουη, v. 3rd per. pl. past tense, they were ; also,  
βῆρεᾶουᾶρ, and βῆουᾶρ.

βᾱιν, v. imper. 2nd per. sing., cut off, take (τοε) ; touch (τε)

βᾱινεᾶὸ, v. past pass. of βᾱιν.

βᾱίη, n. m. gen. of βάρ, death.

βᾱοῦ, adj., frisky, foolish.

βᾱίη, n. m., top, superiority ; gen., βᾱίηη ; pl. id.

βᾱρ-κᾱνν, n. m., hand-wood, a knocker ; gen., -κᾱινν.

βᾱεᾶτ, adv., excellent, perfect, exact ; σο βᾱεᾶτ, exactly ;  
copiously (as to tears) ; σο πο βᾱεᾶτ, very exactly.

βᾱεᾶς, s., valour, compare βεῶγοντα, adj., vigorous in  
O'Reilly's dict.

βᾱεᾶς, and βᾱεᾶς, adj., little, small.

Βεαν, n. f., a woman, a wife ; gen. and pl., μνά ; dat., μναοί.

Βεανν, n. f. gen. pl. of βεινν, a hill or mountain.

Βεαν-κάιντε, n. f., a talking-woman, a tattler, a gossip, a caylion (an Ulsterism) ; gen. id.

Βεανναδέταιν, n. m., a blessing ; βεανναδέτο, id. gen., -τα.

Βεάτα, n. f., life ; gen. id. and βεάταθ.

Βειτο, v. 3rd per. pl. indic. fut. synth. of ατά.

Βειτόεαθ, v. 3rd per sing. cond. of ατά.

Βειτοίρ, v. 3rd per. pl. cond. of ατά.

Βειτότεά, also βειτεά, v. 2nd per. sing. cond. of ατά.

Βέιμε, n. f. gen. of βέιμ, a stroke.

Βειη, v. imper. 2nd per. sing., give, take, bring, bear, carry ; βειη αιη, seize, lay hold of.

Βειητο, v. 2nd per. pl. imp. of βειη.

Βειημ, v. 1st per. sing. pres. indic. of βειη.

Βειτ (το), to be ; infin. of βί, be thou.

Βέιτ, n. f., a lady, a woman ; gen., -τε.

Βειτμεάτα, n. m. pl. of βειτμ, a bear.

Βεότα, adj. pl. of βεό, lively, vigorous ; gen. sg., βί.

Βεόταδέτ, n. f., liveliness, sprightliness, vigour ; gen., -τα.

Βέυτ, n. m., a mouth ; gen. βέιτ, and βεοίτ.

Βευμταθ, v. 1st per. sing. fut. indic. of βειη.

Βευμταινν, v. 1st per. sing. cond. of βειη.

Βί, v., was, past tense of τά or ατά.

Βιαθ, n. m., food ; gen., βίθ ; pl., βιαθ.

Βιατορ, v. 1st per. sing. fut. indic. of ατά.

Βιατο, v. for βειτο, will be.

Βινν, adj., melodious ; pl., βιννε.

Βινν, n. f. dat. of βεανν, a hill ; an adj., melodious.

Βιοτόταθ (το), inf. of βιοτός, start, rouse.

Βιτ, n. f., life, existence, being, essence. Used in such phrases as αιη βιτ, 'ran mbiτ, and as a prefix.

Βιτ-ευσ, n. m. gen. of βιτ-ευσ, lasting death.

Βιοτ-μαιμς, n. f., lasting woe ; gen., β.-ζε.

Βλάθ, n. m. gen., βλάιθ, renown, fame.

Βλάτα, adj. pl. of βλάτ, sweet, warm.

Βοιτ, n. f. dat. of βοτ, a hut, tent, cabin ; gen., βοίτε ; pl., βοτα.

Βολγυμ, n. m. gen. and pl. of βολγυμ, a sip, a mouthful, dram. Often by metathesis in colloquial use, βλογαμ.

Բոնն, n. m., the sole of the foot, a base, bottom, foundation ; gen. and pl., Բոնն.

Ծօր-Բաժ, adj., fierce-red.

Բրայօ, n. f. pl. of Բրայօ, a neck.

Բրաժ, n. m., a drop ; gen., Բրաժ ; pl. id. and -ոն.

Բրաժ, n. m., a covering, a garment ; gen. Բրաժ, pl. id.

Բրաժ, n. m., judgment ; gen., Բրաժ ; Լձ Բրաժ, the day of judgment ; Զօ Բրաժ, for ever.

Բրաժար, n. m., a brother ; gen. -ժար ; pl. Բրաժրե and Բրաժրեաժ.

Բրեժ, n. f., judgment, determination ; gen., -ժ ; pl. id., Զօ Բրաժնե առ Բրեժ, to the brink of judgment.

Բրեժան, n. f., Britain ; gen. id. and Բրեժանե.

Բրեժ, n. f., judgment, sentence, doom ; gen., -ժե.

Բրեժ (տօ), v. infin. of Բրեժ.

Բրեժի, n. f. dat. of Բրաժար, a word.

Բրեժրե, n. f. gen. of Բրաժար, a word.

Բրեժ, n. f., a lie, a decoy ; gen., Բրեժ.

Բրեժաժ, adj., false, lying, deceitful.

Բրաժար, n. m., a word ; gen., Բրեժրե.

Բրաժ, v. 2nd per. imp., break, dismember.

Բրաժ, past pass. of Բրաժ ; also inf. form.

Բրաժ, n. m. of Բրաժ, a breach, a breaking.

Բրաժ, n. m. gen. of Բրաժ, a badger.

Բրաժան, n. f., a palace, a mansion of hospitality ; gen., Բրաժնե ; dat., Բրաժն.

Բրաժնե, n. f., a limit, consummation. See under Բրեժ.

Բրաժ, v. imper. 2nd per. sing., boil, seethe, bake.

Բրաժի, 3rd per. pl. past tense of Բրաժ.

Բրաժ, n. f., victory, power, virtue ; gen., -ժի ; pl., -ժի.

Բրաժաժ, adj., victorious, triumphant.

Բրաժրեաժ, n. m., tribulation, tumult ; gen s. and pl., -ժրեաժ.

Բրաժ, v. 2nd per. imper. sing., beat, strike, thresh.

Բրաժ, n. f., a striking ; Բրաժ ըն շրջան, the striking place of the sun, where the sun's rays rest.

Բրաժար, v. pres. pass. of Բրաժ, strike ; also imperative.

Բրաժ, adj., lasting, durable ; compar., Բրաժ.

Բրաժան, n. m. gen. of Բրաժ, military service, bonaght.

Բրաժ, v. past tense of Բրաժ ; has at par. 18 a future meaning.

- Buille, n. m., a blow, stroke ; gen. id. pl., -lliròe.  
 Duime, n. m., a nurse ; gen. id. pl., -mí and -miròe.  
 Duinne, n. m., a branch, sapling, sprout, plant ; gen. id.  
     pl., -miròe.  
 Ùur, poss. pron. pl., your.  
 Ùur, v. fut. of ir, it is.

C

- Cá, interr. particle, what ? where ?  
 Cáic, indef. pron., all, the whole, persons in general ; gen.,  
     cáic.  
 Caim, n. m., crookedness, deviation ; gen. id. ; from cam,  
     crooked.  
 Cáinte, n. f. gen. of cáint, speech, talking ; also past  
     participle, railed at, reviled.  
 Caič, v. imp., spend, waste, eat, partake, throw, wear ;  
     caič ar, spend out, while away (as to time).  
 Caičirò, pres. tense  
 Čaičeadar, 3rd per. pl. past tense  
 Čaičeam (oo), inf.  
 Caičreao, 1st per. future sing.  
 Caičeadò, past pass.
- |   |            |
|---|------------|
|   | } of caič. |
| Čaičmíleao, n. m. gen. pl. of caičmíle, a warrior.                  |            |
| Čalapor, n. m., a port, harbour, or haven ; gen. and pl.,<br>-þuir. |            |
| Čalma, adj., brave, valiant, stout, strong.                         |            |
- Čalmač, n. f., courage, bravery, strength, chivalry ;  
     gen., -ta.  
 Čan, v. a. past tense of cantain, to speak, to sing.  
 Čánaic, n. f. gen. of cáin, tribute ; dat., cánaig.  
 Čaoḡa, num. adj., fifty ; also čaoḡao.  
 Čaoi, v. imp., lament, weep, cry.  
 Čaoirò, v. 3rd per. sing. past tense of čaoi, weep.  
 Čaoib, n. m., a mass.  
 Čaointe, past part., lamented, bewailed ; gen. of čaoineao,  
     a bewailing.  
 Čaoim-teuirig, adj., gen. of c.-teuirac, sweet-stringed.  
 Čaol, adj., slender, narrow, thin.  
 Čaom, adj., gentle, mild, handsome.  
 Čaom-áilne, adj. pl. and compar. of čaom-áluinn,  
     beautiful.

CAOMH-ORAOI, n. m., a gentle druid, sorcerer; gen. id; pl., -ORAOITE.

CAṬ, n. m., a battle; gen. and pl., CAṬA; in pl. almost always means battalions.

CAṬḂÁIRI, n. m., a helmet, a head-piece; gen. and pl., CAṬḂÁIRI.

CEACṬAR, indef. pron., each, either, any one.

CÉAD, num. adj. (ordinal), first; CEUT and CÉAD, a hundred.

CEALṢ, n. f., treachery, deceit, malice spite, hypocrisy; gen., CEILGE.

ḂEALṢAD, v. infin., to deceive, to betray.

ḂEANA, adv., however, nevertheless; AR ḂEANA, adv., likewise.

CEANN, n. m., head, end, termination, limit; gen. and pl., CINN.

CEANNAIR, n. m., authority, power, superiority, sovereignty; gen., -AIR and -ARA.

CEANN-ḂAOIM, n. m., the name of the particular chess-board upon which Naoise and Deirdre played; gen., C.-ḂAOIM.

CEAP, n. m., a block; gen. and pl., CIP.

CÉARṬḂA (also CÉARṬḂAD), n. m. gen. pl. of CÉARṬ, art, trade; a forge.

CEAṬA, n. m. pl. and gen. sg. of CIOṬ, a shower.

CEAṬAIRI, n. m. voc. of CEAṬAIR, four persons.

CEIL, v. 2nd per. imp., conceal, hide, cover.

CÉILE, n. m. or f., a spouse; gen. id. pl., CÉILIRE.

CEILGE. See CEALṢ.

ḂEILIR, 2nd per. sing. indic. past of CEIL.

CEOL, n. m., music; gen., -OIL and CIUIL; pl., CEOLTA.

CEOLḂINN, adj., melodious, harmonious.

CEUTHA, adj., same.

CEUTÓIR, adj., instant, immediate.

CIA, interr. pron., who? which? what?

ḂÍR, v. past tense of ḂÍM; obsolete.

ḂÍM, v. 1st per. sing. indic. present of PEIC, see.

CINN. See CEANN.

CINN, v., surpass, excel; always followed by prep. AR.

CION, n. m., affection; gen., CEANA.

CIONN, a form of CEANN, a head; AR ḂIONN, cpd. prep., to, for; used after verbs denoting motion.

CIONNOR, interr. adv., how? in what manner?



Ciuit, a gen. of ceol, q. v.

Clann, n. f., children ; gen., clainne ; pl., clanna ; dat. sing., cloinn.

Claoir, v., destroy, subdue, conquer ; inf., -óeas ; n. f., defeat, desolation, sorrow ; gen., -óte ; pl. id.

Claoiróeas, v. past pass. of claoir, dig, raise a mound.

Claoime, n. f., deviation, inclination ; gen. id.

Clioína. See note 23, place names, p. 100.

Cloiréam, n. m., a sword ; gen., -óim ; pl., -óimíte.

Cloigeann, n. m., a skull ; gen., -ginn and -gne ; pl. id.

Cloinn, n. f. dat. of clann, q. v.

Cloir, v. past pass. and infin. of cluim, I hear.

Cluice, n. f. gen. id. pl., cluicé, a funeral rite or ceremony.

Cluim, v. irreg. 1st per. sing. indic. of cluim, hear.

Cneam, n. m. gen., -ma, wild garlic.

Cneap, n. m., the skin ; gen., cneip ; pl., cneapa.

Cnoc, n. m., hill ; gen., cnuic, pl. id., and cnoca.

Cois, n. m., sleep ; gen., coisla.

Coislaí, v. 3rd per. pl. cond. of coislaim, I sleep.

Coislaim, v. 1st per. sing. consuet. past of coislaim, I sleep

Coisla, n. m., war ; gen. and pl., -gair.

Coisla, n. m., a whisper, conspiracy ; gen., -air.

Cóigeas, n. f., a fifth, a province ; gen., -gair ; pl. id., and cóigeas.

Coimice, or coimiceas, n. m. or f., protection afforded by one in authority, those committed to one's care or protection.

Coimneap, s., neighbourhood ; gen., -ra.

Coimbleict, n. m., a conflict, hostility ; gen., -ta.

Coimle, n. f. gen. and pl. of coimleal, a candle, a light.

Cóir, adj., right ; comp. córa.

Coir, n. f., sin, fault, offence ; gen., -re ; pl., -rite.

Cóir, v. past tense of cóir, prepare, arrange, dress out.

Cóir, v. 3rd per. pl. cond. of coir, defend, protect.

Cóir, v. a. 2nd per. sing. imp., hinder, stop, suppress.

Cóir, v. a. imp. and past tense of coir.

Cóir, pres. pass. of coir, prevent, hinder, impede ; infin. coir.

Cóir, adj., public, common, general, universal.

Cóir, n. m., a sword ; gen., cuir ; pl. id.

Cóm, a prefix signifying equal, as much, with, together ; sometimes có ; and cóim, whenever the first following vowel is e or i.

Cómair, n. f., presence ; gen., -իe.

Cóm-aimիր, n. f., same time, contemporaneousness ; gen., -իe.

Cómáinn, n. m., a surname ; gen., -անա and -անա.

Comairce, n. f., mercy, protection, guaranty ; gen. id.

Cómairle, n. f., counsel, advice ; gen. id., pl. -եաճա.

Cómairt, adj., as well, as good, as equal

Cómall, n. m., act, deed, fulfilment ; gen., -ալլ.

Cómարժա, n. m., gen. id., a sign, token.

Cómոճիւ, n. m., a convention, a meeting, company ; gen., -ճիւ.

Cómոեայ, adj., handsome, fine.

Cómnearթա, adj., near, next.

Cómրազ, n. m., a fight, a combat ; gen., -ազ ; pl. id. ; also comբրազ.

Cómրատ, n. m., a discourse, a dialogue ; gen., -ատ ; pl., -ատե.

Cómրա, s., a reward, gift ; gen. id.

Conair, n. f., a way, road ; gen., -իe ; pl. id.

Conculáinn, n. m. gen. of Cuculáinn ; dat., Comculáinn. a man's name.

Conջիւլ, n. f., a house, habitation, town ; gen., -իւլա ; also keeping, holding.

Conջան, n. m., aid, help ; gen., conջանա and conջան.

Connaet, n. f. gen. id. Connaught.

Connaetայ, n. m. dat. pl., Connaughtmen.

Connaire, v. past tense indic. of րեալ, see.

Cor, n. m., a cast, throw ; a twist or turn ; a covenant, compact, contract, surety ; gen. and pl., ար.

Córa, adj. compar. of cóր, right, honest, just, virtuous.

Corera, adj., purple.

Corp, n. m., a body ; gen., ար.

Corրա, n. m. pl. of corր, a boss.

Corրազ, adj., rocking, stirring.

Cor, n. f., a foot ; gen., corբ ; pl., corթ.

Corան, v. a. 2nd per. sing. imp., defend.

Corանալ, adv., like.

Corանազ, n. f., a likeness, similarity ; gen., -ա.

Corջ (տո), v. infin., to hinder, to stop.

- COPIACÓ, n. f., a defence ; gen., -OA.  
 COPIAIO, v. 2nd per. pl. imp. of COPIAIN, defend.  
 COPIAIOAI, 3rd per. pl. past of COPIAIN.  
 CIAÓ, n. m. gen. id., and -ÁIO, pain, anguish.  
 CIAOÓ, n. f., a branch, bough ; gen., CIAOIOE.  
 CIE, n. f., clay, earth ; gen. id., and CIAIO.  
 CIEAC, s. f., a cattle prey, plunder, booty ; gen., CIEICE ;  
     pl. CIEACA.  
 CIEIO, v. a. 2nd per. sing. imp., believe.  
 CIEIOEAMAIN (OO), inf. of CIEIO.  
 CIEIOIM, v. 1st per. sing. pres. tense of CIEIO.  
 CIEIO, interrog. ad., what ?  
 CIOIC, n. f., a country ; gen., -ICE ; pl., -IOCA.  
 CIOÓA, adj., valiant, brave, strenuous  
 CIOÓACÉT, n. f., valour, might, bravery ; gen., -TA.  
 CIOIOE, n. m., the heart ; gen. id., pl., -ÓTE.  
 CIOMAI, v. hist. pres., bends, swoops.  
 CIU, n. f., blood, gore ; gen. id.  
 CIUIÓE, adj. pl. of CIUIO, hard ; also n. f. gen., -OE,  
     steel.  
 CIUIM, adj. dat. of CIOM, bending, curving, crooked, bent.  
 CIUT, n. f., figure, form ; gen., CIOCA.  
 CIUIT, n. f., a harp ; gen., -TE ; pl., CIUITEAMNA ; gen.  
     sing., put for gen. pl. in text.  
 CÚ, n. f., a hound ; gen., CON ; dat., COIN ; pl., COINTE.  
 CUAÓAI, n. m., froth, foam ; gen., -AI.  
 CUAC, n. f., a cup ; a cuckoo ; gen., -AICE ; pl., -ACA.  
 CUAIÓAI, v. irreg. 3rd per. pl. of CÉIO, go.  
 CUAICE, n. gen. of CUAC, a cuckoo.  
 CUAIÓ, v. past tense of CÉIO, go.  
 CUAIPT, n. f., a visit ; gen., CUAPTA ; AI CUAIPT, on a visit.  
 CUAN, n. m., a cove, a haven ; gen., -AIN ; pl., -ANTA.  
 CUALA, v. past tense of CLUIMIM, I hear. Also CUALAIÓ.  
 CUALLACÉT, n. f., company ; gen., -TA.  
 CUBAIR, n. f., an oath, conscience ; gen., -PE.  
 CUCÁ, prep. pron., unto them.  
 CUGAINN, prep. pron., to us.  
 CUGAM, prep. pron., to me.  
 CUGAT, prep. pron., to thee.  
 CUIO, n. f., a share, a portion ; gen., COOA.  
 CUIOEACCA, n. f., company ; gen. id., and -TAN.  
 CUIGE, CUICI, prep. pron. s., unto him, unto her.

- Cúizear, n. coll., five persons ; gen., -ḡir.  
 cuir, v. a. 2nd per. sing. imp., put, send, invite.  
 cuir air, overcome, vanquish.  
 cuiréad, past pass.  
 cuiréar, rel. pres. and 1st per. sing. past tense  
     synthetic  
 cuirim-re, 1st per. sing. emph. infin., cuir  
 cuirpead, 3rd per. sing. condl.  
 cuirpead, 1st per. sing. synthetic fut.  
 cuirfiréadar, future pass.  
 cuiréadar, imp. passive and pres. passive  
 Cúir, n. f., cause ; gen., -re.  
 Cúl, n. m., the back part of anything ; gen., -úl.  
 Cum, prep., for, in order to ; governs gen case ; and  
     cum.  
 Cuma, adj., equal, indifferent.  
 Cumaid, n. f., grief, sorrow ; gen. of cumaid.  
 Cuir (to), v. infin. of cuir, q. v.  
 Cuiric, n. m., a coricle ; gen., cuiric.  
 Cuiric, n. m., a hero, a valiant champion ; gen. and pl.,  
     -aid.  
 Cúram, s. m., care, one's charge ; gen., -aim.

## Ṳ

- Ṳá, adv., however ; Ṳá breáḡ, however fine.  
 Ṳá, num. adj., two.  
 Ṳá, conj., if.  
 Ṳá, to or of whom or which, that.  
 Ṳ'á, prep. pron., of his, of her, of its, of their ; to whom.  
 Ṳaiḡen, adj., safe, hopeful.  
 Ṳáil, n. f., a meeting ; gen., -le.  
 Ṳáilead, v. past pass. of Ṳáil, serve, distribute.  
 Ṳainḡean, n. m., a fortress, stronghold ; gen., -ḡin,  
     pl., -ḡne.  
 Ṳál, n. m., a share, a tribe, a territory ; gen., Ṳáil.  
 Ṳaltad, n. m. pl. of Ṳalt, a pupil, disciple, ward, a  
     foster-child.  
 Ṳam, prep. pron., to me, for me ; often Ṳam-ra when  
     followed by suffix.  
 Ṳaoib, prep. pron., to ye or you.  
 Ṳaol, n. m., a chafer, a leech ; gen., -oil, pl. id.

Ṯ'ár, a contraction of Ṯo and Ṯo, sign of past tense ; to whom, of whom, etc.

Ṯár, prep., by, through ; used in swearing.

Ṯ'ár, prep. and poss. pron., to our, of our.

Ṯára, num. adj. (ord.), second.

Ṯac̃, n. m., colour, complexion ; gen., -c̃a ; pl., Ṯac̃anna.

Ṯe, prep., of, from ; often written Ṯo ; of it, of him.

Ṯe, prep. pron., of or from him.

Ṯeab̃c̃a, n. m. gen. of Ṯeab̃c̃aṮ, a battle.

Ṯeac̃aṮaṮoir̃, v. irreg. subj. past ; 3rd per. pl. of t̃eíṮ, go.

Ṯeac̃aṮ, v. irreg. subj. past of t̃eíṮ, go.

Ṯealb̃, n. m., form, shape ; gen., -b̃a.

Ṯéan or Ṯeun, v. irreg. 2nd per. sing. imp., do, make, act.

ṮéanraṮoir̃, v. irreg. 3rd per. pl. cond. of Ṯéan.

ṮéanraṮaṮaṮoir̃, v. irreg. fut. indic. 1st per. pl. of Ṯéan, do.

ṮéanṮar̃, v. imper. and pres. passive of Ṯéan or Ṯeun.

Ṯear̃b̃r̃ac̃aṮar̃, n. m., a brother ; gen., -ac̃ar̃ ; pl., -ac̃ir̃e and -ac̃ir̃eac̃aṮ.

Ṯear̃maṮ, n. m., forgetfulness, negligence ; gen., -aṮ.

Ṯéar̃raṮaṮaṮoir̃, v. irreg. 1st per. pl. synthetic cond. of abair̃, say.

Ṯear̃, adj., pretty, handsome ; compar., Ṯeir̃e ; also n. f., south ; gen., Ṯeir̃e.

ṮéiḡeanaṮ, adj., last, late.

Ṯealb̃, n. f., figure, form ; gen., -b̃e ; pl., -b̃eac̃aṮ ; Ṯealb̃, n. m. gen., Ṯealb̃, id.

Ṯeim̃in, adj., certain, sure, true ; ḡo Ṯeim̃in, adv., verily.

Ṯeir̃eac̃aṮ, gen., -r̃uṮ ; n. m., end ; Ṯeir̃e, id.

Ṯeir̃im̃, v. irreg., I say ; 1st per. sing. indic. synthetic of abair̃.

Ṯeir̃e, adj. comp. of Ṯear̃.

Ṯén, v. irreg., an obs. future 1st per. sing. of Ṯéan, q. v.

ṮeoṮa, n. f. pl. of ṮeoṮ, a drink ; gen., Ṯiḡe.

Ṯeoiñ, n. f., will, consent ; gen., -ne.

Ṯeoir̃, n. m., a tear, a drop ; gen., -uir̃ ; pl., -uir̃a ; Ṯeoir̃, id.

Ṯeoir̃aṮeac̃c̃t̃, n. f., exile, banishment ; gen., -c̃a.

ṮeuñaṮ, v. irreg., do ye ; 2nd per. pl. imp. of Ṯeun, do.

ṮeuñaṮ (Ṯo), inf. of Ṯeun, do, make ; also n. m. gen., -ṽa.

Ṯeuñc̃a, n. m. ; a gen. of ṮeuñaṮ, and past participle of same.

Ṯí, prep. pron. to her, of her.



ὀπίσ, prep. after ; also ὀπίσ.

ὀϊαν, adj., ardent, vehement, violent, hasty, gushing.

ὀϊαρ, n. f., two persons ; gen., ὀείρι. Applied only to persons or personified objects.

ὀίῃ, prep. pron. pl., to you, or of you ; also, ὀαιοῖ.

οῖς, n. f. dat. sing. of οῖος, a drink ; gen., οῖσε.

οῖλ, adj., affectionate, fond, loving.

οῖλιν, adj., faithful, true ; comp., οῖλιν.

ὀίοῃ, prep. pron. pl., of or off them.

ὀϊόμας, adj., fervent, diligent, zealous ; compar. οῖόμας.

ὀϊόμας, n. f., vengeance ; gen., -ας.

ὀϊόμας, v. habitual passive of ὀϊόμαι, I pay, entertain.

ὀϊον, n. m., protection, defence ; gen., οῖν and οῖονα ; pl. id.

ὀϊμας, adj., straight, direct, just ; comp., οῖμιν.

ὀίρι, prep. pron. emph., to her, for her.

ὀο, prep., to, for ; poss. pron., thy ; verbal partical prefixed to inf. and past tenses act. and pass. ; considered also the rel. pron., which.

ὀό, prep. pron., to him, to it.

ὀοβόν, n. m., sorrow ; gen., -όν.

ὀοβάρ, n. m., misfortune, mischief, hardship ; gen., -ας, pl. id.

ὀομας, adj., grievous, hurtful ; narrow.

ὀομας, n. f., anguish, affliction ; gen., -ας ; also οῖμας ; gen., -ας.

ὀοίῃ, prep. pron., pl. to them.

ὀοίς, n. f., opinion, hope ; gen., -ας.

ὀοίς, ind. adj., grievous, troublesome.

ὀοίρε, n. m., nom. pl. of οοίρ, a door.

ὀοίροι, n. m., a doorkeeper, porter ; gen., -οίρ, pl., -οίρ and -οίρ.

ὀομ', a contract. for οο μο, to my.

ὀομαν, n. m., the world ; gen. and pl., -ας.

ὀομας, verbal noun, spilling, shedding, pouring out ; gen. and past participle, οοίρε.

ὀοίρ, n. m., a door ; gen., -ας.

ὀοίρ, n. m., a druid ; gen. id., pl., -ας.

ὀοίρμας, n. f., Druidism ; gen., -ας.

ὀομας-γλιν, adj., bright-faced.

ὀομας, n. m. gen. sing. of οομας, a song or poem.

- Όρεδγυν, n. m. pl. of Όρεδγυν, a dragon.  
 Όρεαμ, n. m., a tribe, people, family ; gen., -μα.  
 Όροϋ, adj., bad, wicked ; in composition precedes the noun.  
 Όροϋμένηαι, n. f. dat. of Όροιϋμένη, a bad woman.  
 Όροιϋρζευλα, n. m., bad news ; pl. of Όροιϋρζευλ.  
 Όρύϋτ, n. f., dew ; gen., -τα.  
 Όρυιϋεαϋ, v. past pass. of Όρυιϋ, close ; also infinitive.  
 Όρυιμ, n. m., the back, roof, ridge ; gen., Όρυομα ; pl.,  
 Ό.-μοιηνα ; Όρυιμ-ϋαοιη, pleasant-ridge.  
 Όυαιμρεαϋα, adj. pl., gloomy.  
 Όυαλ, adj., meet, proper.  
 Όυβ, adj., black, dark ; compar., Όυιβε.  
 Όυβαϋ, adj., melancholy, cheerless.  
 Όυβαιρη, v. irreg., said ; past tense of αβαιρη, say.  
 Όυβηραϋαι, they said ; 3 per. pl. past synthetic of αβαιρη.  
 Όυιβε, n. f., blackness, darkness, malignity ; gen. id.  
 Όυιλλε, n. m., a leaf ; gen. id., pl. id., and -εαϋα.  
 Όυιη, n. m., a man, individual ; gen. id., pl., Όαοιη.  
 Όυιτ, prep. pron., to you.  
 Όυλ (ϋο), going ; v. inf. of τέιϋ, go.  
 Όύν, n. m., a fort, fortress ; gen., Όύν, and pl. id.  
 Όύν, v. 2nd per. imp., close.  
 Όύναϋ, v., was or were closed ; past pass. of Όύν.  
 Όύϋϋαρ, n. m., birth-place, native country ; gen., -αιρ.

e

- εαϋ, indef. pron., it ; at present used only in such phrases as ní h-εαϋ, it is not, etc.  
 εαϋαρηγάν, n. m., a parting, a separation, an interposition ; gen., and pl., -άν.  
 εαϋον, adv., that is, to wit.  
 έαϋοϋϋτ, adj., bright, clear, manifest.  
 εαγαι, n. f., fear, dread ; gen., εαγλα ; also nom., εαγλα ; gen. id.  
 εαγϋορϋ, s. m., countenance.  
 εαλαϋηνα, n. f., art, science, learning ; gen., of εαλαϋαν.  
 έαλυγαϋ, v. n., elopement, stealing off ; gen., -υιγϋε.  
 έαρ, v. past tense of έαρηαιμ, I refuse, deny ; also written ευρ.  
 εαρηαϋ, n. m. gen., -αιϋ, dress, habit, wares.

ΕΑΡΑΘΟΝΤΑ, n. f., disagreement, disunion, enmity; gen. id.

ΕΑΡΤΑΙΟ, n. f., want, deficiency; gen. id., and -οε.

ΕΑΡΟΜΨΑΙΝ, n. f., a tumult; gen., -ne.

ΕΑΣΟΜΜΑ, prep. pron. pl., between them.

ΕΙΣ, n. m. gen. and pl. of εαΐ, a steed, a horse.

ΕΙΡΕΑΤΟ, n. f., armour, dress; gen., -τοῦ and -οῖςτε; pl. id.

ΕΊΟΙΗ, = ΕΐΟΙΗ, ind. verbal noun, a possibility.

ΕΊΣΙΝ, n. m. gen. of εΐσεα, plight, strait; also εΐσιν, n. f. gen., -ne.

ΕΊΣΕΑΝ-ΘΑΪΛ, n. f., compulsion, necessity, distress; gen., -λε.

ΕΙΛΕ, ind. adj. pron., other.

ΕΙΛΙΤ, n. f., a fawn; gen., -τε, pl. id.

ΕΙΡΕ, n. f., Ireland; gen., Εΐρεανν and Εΐρεονν; dat., Εΐρυνν.

Εΐρεανναΐς, n. m.; gen. of Εΐρεανναΐ, an Irishman.

Εΐρψε, n. f., a rising, act of rising, awakening; gen. id.

Εΐρψ, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., rise; εΐρψ αη Δ έεανν, go meet him; Δς εΐρψε ΑΡΑ έοῦλαο, awaking out of his sleep.

Εΐρυνν: see Εΐρε.

Εΐρ, in phr. ο'είρ, compd. prep., after; governs gen., case.

Εΐρτεαΐτ, n. m., hearing, listening; gen., -τα.

Εοιν, n. m. gen. and pl. of ευν, a bird.

Εολαρ, n. m. gen. of εολαρ, knowledge.

Ευο, n. f., jealousy; gen. and pl., ευοΔ.

Ευομοΐτ, adj. See έΔομοΐτ.

ΕυςΔ, n. m. gen. of ευς, death; also έΔς.

ΕΔςΔρ, v. hist. pr., dies.

ΕΔςορς, n. m., the face, countenance, likeness; also eucopς and ευςΔρς; gen., -ςιρς.

ΕΔλοςΔο, n. m., an escaping, a stealing away, eloping; gen., -οΐςτε, pl. id.

ΕυνΔμΔιλ, adj., birdlike, nimble.

Ευρ, n. m., the air, sky; gen., Εΐρ.

## Ɔ

ƆÁ, prep., under; also written ƆΑΟΙ, ƆÓ, and ƆÉ.

ƆΔ, v., was; same as ΔΑ.

ƆΑΔΑ, v. irreg. past tense of έίμ, I see.

ƆΑΔΑΔΑρ, v. irreg. 2nd per. pl. past tense of Ɔεΐρϐιν, to see.

ῥακάμαρ, v. irreg. 1st per. pl. past tense of ῥεῖρην, to see.

ῥαθ, n. m., length, distance ; gen., ῥαιθ.

ῥαυα, adj., long (for time or distance).

ῥαυαῖαθ, verbal noun, a lengthening, an extension ; gen., -αιῖαθε.

ῥάξαιλ, n. f., getting, finding ; gen., -αῖα.

ῥάξβαθ, past passive.

ῥάξβαθαίρ, 3rd per. pl. past

ῥάξβαίλ (τοο), inf.

ῥάξβαιμ, 1st per. sing. pres. indic.

ῥάξβαρ, 1st per. sing. past tense

ῥάξβαθαοίρ, 3rd per. pl. consuet. past

ῥάξβαιν, pres. tense enclitic

} of ῥάξ, leave.

ῥαῖαεαθ, v. subj. past pass. of ῥεῖα, see.

ῥαῖαρεαθ, v. cond. analytic of ῥεῖα, see.

ῥαιρ,=αιρ, prep. pron., on or upon him or it.

ῥαιῖα, n. f., a lawn, field ; gen. id.

ῥαν, v. 2nd imp. sing., stay, wait, tarry.

ῥά'ν ; contraction for ῥά ἄν, prep. and art., under the.

ῥαναιρ, 2nd. per. sing. past indic. of ῥαν.

ῥαναῖαν (τοο), inf. of ῥαν, q. v.

ῥαραορ, interj., alas !

ῥαρραθ, n. m., a comparison, company ; gen., -αιθ.

ῥάα, n. m. gen. of ῥάα, reason, cause.

ῥέαβαρ, n. m., an edge ; gen. and pl., -αιρ.

ῥεαῖα, n. f., time, place ; gen. and pl., ῥεαῖα.

ῥεαθ, n. f., extent, length ; gen. and pl., ῥεαθῶα ; with  
αιρ or αρ prefixed, it forms a compound prep.=for  
the length of, throughout, during.

ῥεαθῶα, n. m. gen. of ῥιοθ, a wood.

ῥεαθαίρ, v., I know ; used only negatively and inter-  
rogatively, and in the present tense ; ní ῥεαθαίρ, I  
don't know.

ῥέασιμυρ, n. f., absence, want ; gen., -ρε.

ῥεαῖλ, v. past tense indic. of ῥεαῖαιμ.

ῥεαῖλ, n. f. gen., ῥεῖλλε, treachery ; v. imp., betray,  
deceive, also past tense 3rd pers. sing.

ῥεαῖλαθ, v. past pass. of ῥεαῖαιμ, q. v.

ῥεαῖαιμ, v. 1st per. sing. pres. indic., I deceive.

ῥεαῖαμαοίρνε, v. 1st per. pl. fut. indic. synthetic of  
ῥεαῖαιμ.

ῥεαρ, n. m., a man ; gen. and pl., ῥιρ.

ṑearṑaṑ, v. past pass. of ṑear, give, make, fight.

ṑearṑann, n. m., land; gen. and pl., -ṑann.

ṑearṑa, adj., manly.

ṑearṑaṑ, v. 1st per. fut. indic. of ṑearṑaim, I celebrate, make, give.

ṑearṑoirne, n. m., chessmen.

ṑeárr, adj. compar. of maíṑ, good.

ṑearṑ, n. m., a grave, a tomb; gen. and pl., -ṑa.

ṑearṑa, adv., henceforth.

ṑeaṑa, adj., stately.

ṑéic. See ṑiaṑ.

ṑeicṑinn, v. irreg. 1st per. sing. cond. of ṑeic, see.

ṑeicṑin, v. irreg., seeing; also infin., to see.

ṑéirir. See éirir.

ṑeirṑ, adj., bloody, sharp.

ṑeille, n. m. gen. of ṑeall, treachery, conspiracy.

ṑém, emph. pronom. suffix, own, self.

ṑéinne, n. f. gen. of ṑiann, the Fenii, an ancient militia of Ireland.

ṑeirṑ, n. f. dat of ṑearṑ, anger.

ṑeirṑoe, adj., better of it.

ṑeirṑne, n. m. gen. of ṑeirṑaim, attendance, waiting, expectation, looking for.

ṑeoir (also ṑéir), n. m., grass, hay; gen., of ṑeuir.

ṑeuc, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., behold; ṑ-'ṑeuc, beheld.

ṑeuir, n. m., grass, hay; gen., ṑéir and ṑeoir.

ṑiaṑ, n. m., a raven; gen., ṑéic.

ṑiaṑṑaír, n. f., witness; gen., -ṑe.

ṑiaṑṑuiṑ, v., ask, inquire; 2nd per. sing. imp.; and past tense indic.

ṑiaṑṑuiṑear, v. historic present of ṑiaṑṑuiṑ.

ṑiaṑṑuiṑoeair, 3rd per. pl. past indic. of ṑiaṑṑuiṑ.

ṑianna, n. f. pl. of ṑiann. See ṑéinne.

ṑiannṑoṑa, n. f. pl. of ṑiannṑoṑ, a hunting booth.

ṑicṑ and ṑicṑo, num. adj., twenty.

ṑile, n. m., a bard, a poet; gen., -ṑo; pl. id., and -eaṑa.

ṑileaṑaṑa, n. f. gen. of ṑileaṑaṑ=ṑilṑeaṑ, poetry.

ṑill, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., turn, return; ṑill, past tense analytic and synthetic.

ṑilleaṑ, verb. noun., returning.

ṑioṑ, n. m. gen., ṑeaṑa, a wood, a tree.

ṑionṑal, n. f., murder of a relation; gen., -aile.



- fionn, adj., pure, fair, white; comp., fínne.  
 fionnað, v. pt. pass. of fionnam, I see, perceive, detect;  
 oo fionnað, was known.  
 fionðarinn, n. m., name of a place; literally, the white  
 mound; gen. and pl., -ðarinn.  
 fionnfræð, n. m., fair tresses; gen., -að.  
 fionnþing, adj., pure; compar., -þing.  
 fionnþingmenn, n. m. pl., Fair foreigners, Norwegians.  
 fíor, adj., true; compar., fíre.  
 fíorlaug, n. m., a true hero or champion; gen., -laug;  
 pl. id., and -laugar.  
 fíorruðir, adj., truly red.  
 fíor, n. m., knowledge; gen., fíora.  
 fíor (oo), v. infin., to know, to visit, to inquire.  
 fíor, n. m. gen. sing. and nom. pl. of fíor, a man.  
 fírinne, n. f., truth; gen. id.  
 fírinneð, adj., true, faithful; compar., fírinneð.  
 fíðill, n. f. gen. of fíðill, a chessboard.  
 fláir, s. m., a prince.  
 fleð, n. f., a feast, a banquet, entertainment; gen.,  
 -éir; pl., fleðir.  
 fú, prep., under, towards; see fá.  
 fobum, v. 1st per. sing. indic. pres., I purpose. From  
 fobum, an undertaking, beginning.  
 foðir, n. m., presence, company. Used only pre-  
 positionally, as a þ-foðir, together.  
 fóð, n. m. gen., fóð, literally a sod; by extension, a  
 place, a spot.  
 foð, n. m., entertainment, hospitality; gen., -ð.  
 fóðir, v. 2 per. sing. imp., command, charge, threaten;  
 fóðir, past tense.  
 foirðann, s. m., conclusion; gen., -ðinn.  
 foirne: see fíorfoirne.  
 fol, n. f. gen. of fol, blood.  
 fol, n. m., the hair of the head; gen., fol.  
 foluðinn, n. m., running, a giddy motion.  
 for, prep.=ar or á, upon, on.  
 foráir, v. inf., to offer, to command.  
 foráir, n. m. or f., a watch, a guard; gen. id.  
 foráir, n. m. gen. of foráir, great violence.  
 forum, prep. pron.=um, on me.  
 forum, n. m., spite, envy; gen., -um.

φορμασδᾶς, adj., envious; compar., -οδιζέ.

φόρ, adv., yet.

φηρα, n. m. pl. of φηρ, a shower.

φραδαῖρ, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., answer; φραδαῖρ, past tense.

φραδαῖο, n. m., an answer; gen., -ζαῖτα.

φραδοαῖλ, n. m. gen. and pl. of φραδοαῖ, service, ministry.

φῆρ, prep. pron.=λεῖρ, with him.

φῆτεολτα, n. m. gen. of φῆτεολαῖν, service, attendance, ministration; another gen. form occurring in text is φῆτεοιλτε.

φῆυ, prep. and pron., now obs.=λεο, to, for, or with them.

φωαῖο, n. m., the name of a mountain.

φωαῖρ, v. irreg. past tense of φαῖς, get, find.

φωαρνευλ, n. m., a cold cloud; gen., φ.-νείλ.

φωῖζεαλλ, n. m., a remainder, residue, track, trace; gen. and pl., -ζῖλλ.

φωῖζφῖο, v. fut. tense, will leave, or depart from.

φωῖλ, n. f., blood; gen., φολα.

φωῖλ, v. irreg. pres. neg. and interr. form of τά, is.

φωῖλνγυῖνν, v. consuet. past, 1st per. sing. of φωῖλνγ, suffer, endure, bear.

φωῖλτεαδᾶς, adj., bloody; compar., -τιζέ.

φωῖννεος, n. f., a window; gen., -οῖζε; pl., -οζα.

φωῖρῖνν, n. f. dat. of φωῖρῖονν, chessman. See φεαρφωῖρῖνε.

φωῖράιλ, n. f., an offering, a command; gen. and pl., -άιλα.

## Σ

Σαβ, v. irreg., take, receive, lay hold of, seize, go, sing; followed by αῖρ and pres. part., it means began, took to, commenced.

Σαβαῖο, n. m., danger, jeopardy, want; gen., -αῖο. Also past pass. of Σαβ.

Σαβαοδαῖρ, 3rd per. pl. past indic. of Σαβ.

Σαβάιλ, n. f., a conquest, a capture; gen. and pl., -άιλα; also inf. of Σαβ, a verb active, to take, to sing, to capture, to go, etc.

Σαβαῖρ, 1st per. sing. past indic. and hist. pres. of Σαβ.

Σαβῖλα, n. f. pl. of Σαβαῖ, a fork, a beam, a prop; gen., Σαβῖλε.

ἑαδ, ind. adj. pron., each, every.

ἑαεῶεαλ, ἑαοῦαλ, and ἑαοιῶεαλ, n. m., an Irishman ;  
gen., -αιλ,

ἑαμιν, n. m., sand ; gen. of ἑαμεαμ ; also ἑαμιν, n. f. ;  
gen., -με, dat., -μιν.

ἑάιρσε, s., a shortening ; gen. id., from ἑάιρ, short.

ἑαίρσο, adj., near, short ; compar., -σε.

ἑαίρς, adj. gen. mas. of ἑαίρς, rough, fierce.

ἑαίρμ, v. inf. and pt. tense of ἑαίρμ, call, name.

ἑαίρσοιό, n. m. gen. of ἑαίρςεαό, bravery, heroism, valour.

ἑαλλαιβ, n. m. dat. pl. of ἑαλλ, a foreigner.

ἑαν, prep., without ; not (before inf. mood).

ἑαοιτα, n. m. pl. of ἑαοι, relatives.

ἑάριτα, n. f. pl. of ἑάρι, a shout ; gen. sing., ἑάριε.

ἑαράιν, n. m. pl. of ἑαράιν, a stalk or stem.

ἑαρτα, adj., wise, skilful.

ἑε, conj., though, although ; also ἑιό.

ἑε βέ, also ἑιό βέ, whoever, whatever.

ἑεαλ, adj., bright-white ; compar., ἑιτε.

ἑεαλλ, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., promise, pledge ; also a  
noun mas. gen., ἑιλλ, a pledge, a promise.

ἑεαλλαό, n. m., a promise ; gen. id., and -ιτα.

ἑεαλλαο, 3rd per. pl. pres. indic. }

ἑεαλλαμ, 1st per. sing. pres. indic. } of ἑεαλλ.

ἑεάρι, adj., short, transient ; compar., ἑιορμια. Also v.  
2nd per. sing. imp., cut, cut down.

ἑεαρηάοσθαλ, n. m., short life ; gen., -ἑαίλ.

ἑεαρ, n. f., a taboo, a prohibition of intercourse with or  
approach to anything or anybody, except under  
certain conditions ; gen., ἑειρε ; pl., ἑεαρα.

ἑείβινν, v. irreg. 1st per. sing. consuet. past of ῥάξ, get,  
find.

ἑείλλ, v. a., serve, obey, do homage to.

ἑέιμεαό, v. infin., to bellow, to roar.

ἑέιμεαλαιγε, adj. fem., genealogical.

ἑείρ, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., shout, moan.

ἑείρσεαορ, 3rd per. pl. past. indic. of ἑείρ.

ἑεοθαό, v. irreg. cond. of ῥάξ, get, find.

ἑεοθαμν, v. irreg. 1st per. sing. cond. of ῥάξ, get, find.

ἑιόεαό, conj., although, though, yet.

ἑιολλα, n. m., a servant, an attendant, a gilly ; gen.,  
ἑιολλα ; pl., -λαιόε.

Ἰον ὅ, conj., though, though not, notwithstanding, used neg. and positively.

Ἰλιν, adj. voc. of Ἰλαν, clean, pure.

Ἰλαοῦ, n. m., a shout, a call; gen., -οῦ; also v., cry, roar.

Ἰλαρ, adj., green; compar., Ἰλαίρε.

Ἰλεάνν, n. m., a valley, a glen; gen., -να and Ἰλινν; pl., -ντα.

Ἰλυαιρ, v. 2nd per. imp., depart, go, march.

Ἰλυαίρεαυαρ, 3 per. pl. past indic. } of Ἰλυαιρ.

Ἰλυαίρεαρ, 1st per. sing. past indic. }

Ἰλύνουβ, n. m., black-knee; gen., -ουβ.

Ἰνδοι, s. f., countenance, appearance; gen. id.

Ἰνάττειγεαῦ, v. past pass. of Ἰνάττειγ, accustom, use.

Ἰνιῦ, v. irreg. 3rd per. sing. past indic. of ὀέαναιμ, I do, or make.

Ἰνίμιρ, v. 1st per. pl. consuet. past of Ἰνίμ, I do, I make.

Ἰνομ, n. m., an act, deed, exploit; gen., -μα; pl. id., and -μαρτα.

Ἰο, conj., until, that; prep., to, unto, with; adv., still, yet; prefixed to adjectives changes the latter to adverbs.

Ἰοίτε, n. f. gen. of Ἰοίτ, prowess, valour.

Ἰοιν, n. f., a wound; gen., -νε; v., wound, pierce, hurt.

Ἰοίρεαρ, v. 1st per. sing. past indic. }

Ἰοίρεαυαρ, imp. pass. and pres. pass. } of Ἰοίη, call, name.

Ἰοίρεϊ, consuet. past pass. }

Ἰμάῦ, n. m., love; gen. id., and -μάιῦ.

Ἰμάιν, s. f., disgust, horror; gen., -νε.

Ἰνευραιγ, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., incite, stir-up.

Ἰριαν, n. f., the sun; gen., Ἰρίενη; pl., Ἰριανα.

Ἰριρ-βέιλ, n. m. gen. of Ἰριρ-βέυλ, red or fiery mouth or lips.

Ἰρυαῦ, n. m. and f., the cheek; gen., -αῖῦ; also Ἰρυαῖῦ, gen., -ῖε.

Ἰρυαῦ-ῖολυιρ, n. m. gen. of Ἰ-ῖολυιρ, bright-faced.

Ἰρυαίμ, n. f., ill-humour; gen., -με.

Ἰυαραῖτ, n. f., peril, danger; gen., -τα.

Ἰυιῖοιμ, v. 1st per. sing. pres. indic. of Ἰυιῖῦ, pray, beseech.

Ἰυίτρεαῦ, v. cond. analytic of Ἰυίτ, weep.

Ἰυίτρινν, v. cond. synthetic, 1st per. sing. of Ἰυίτ, weep.

Sur, form of prep. so, when governing a noun preceded by the article; as sur an . . . also contracc. of asur.  
Surab, subjunctive mood of ır, that it is, that it was.  
Sut, n. m., a voice; gen., soča, pl. id.

1

ı, pers. pron., acc. she, her, it; prep., in; ın, before vowels.  
ı., an abridged form of ıoöon, q. v.  
ıao, pers. pron. pl. acc., them; and nom. when used with assertive vb., ır and its tenses.  
ıalla, n. f. pl. of ıall, a thong, a leash.  
ıar, adv., after, afterwards.  
ıarıa, n. m., an earl or chief; gen. id.  
ıarır, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., ask, inquire.  
ıarırıao, v. infinitive of ıarır, ask; n. f., seeking, asking.  
ıarırıar, relat. fut. of ıarır.  
ıarıar, n. m., the west; gen., -arı.  
ıarıs, n. m., fish; gen., ırıs.  
ıoir, prep., between.  
ıııomao, n. m., a multitude, much; gen. and pl., -arıo.  
ııle, adv., thenceforward, hither.  
ıııeıaoö, condl. analytic of ıııır, play, practise.  
ıııır, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., play, exercise; inf., ıııırıı.  
ıııııııle, adv., together with.  
ıııırıoe, n. f., a request, a petition; gen. and pl. id.  
ııııeıam, v. 1st per. pl. imper., let us play; infin., ıııırııı.  
ııııeıaıııı, n. f., departure, going, traversing, adventure; gen., -ıa.  
ıııııııı, v., go, depart; 2nd per. sing. imp.; inf., ııııeıaıııı.  
ıııııııııı, 3rd per. pl. pres. indic. of ıııııııııı.  
ın. See ı.  
ıná, adv., than; form of ıoná.  
ınöear, n. m., a harbour, mouth of a river; gen. and pl., -öır.  
ınöean and ınöıon, n. f., a daughter; gen., -öıne; pl. -öeana.  
ınııııeıaııııı, adj., meet or advisable to go.  
ınıııııııı, or ınneall, n. f., trim, mien, deportment; gen., -ııa.  
ınırır, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., tell, relate.  
ınırıao, n. f. gen. pl. of ınır, an island.



- 1nnpeaoar, v. 3rd per. pl. past indic. of 1nnir, tell, relate ;  
     1nnpeao, past pass.  
 1nnte, prep. pron., in her, in it.  
 1oóon, also eaóon, adv., to wit, namely, that is.  
 1omao, n. m., great quantity, much ; gen., -aio, pl. id.  
 1omaille (le), cpd. prep., along with.  
 1omapeac, adj., exceeding, inordinate. Comp., -aíge.  
 1omcáir, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., bear, carry ; inf., 1omcáir.  
 1omao, adj., many, much.  
 1omorro, adv., indeed, moreover.  
 1omtóna, adj., very thin ; 1omtána, id.  
 1omtúra, compd. prep., as for, with regard to.  
 1onao, n. m., place ; gen. and pl., -aio.  
 1oncáib, n. f., a guarantee ; gen., -be.  
 1onoulta, adj., passable, fit for going.  
 1ongantáib, n. m. dat. pl. of 1ongnao, a marvel, wonder  
 1onmuin, adj., beloved, dear ; compar., 1onmume.  
 1onnraig, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., approach, attack ; inf.  
     id., and -ge.  
 1onnruioe, n. m. pl. of 1onnruio, an attack, also infin.  
     of 1onnruig, attack.  
 1onnra, prep. pron., in them.  
 1onnuacáir, adj., marriageable.  
 1onnur, conj., in order that, so that.  
 1orǵalaic, adj., contentious, quarrelsome.  
 1r, v., is, are, it is.  
 1r, conj. ; contrac. of aǵur.  
 1r, prep., in.  
 1real, adj., private ; or íreal, privately, softly.  
 1rteac, adv., in, into ; see arteac.  
 1éirir, v. 3rd per. pl. imperfect past of ír, eat.  
 1uḃrac, n. f. gen., -aíge, the name of Feargus's shield.

# l

- lá, n. m., a day, -gen., lae, pl., laete.  
 lám, n. f., a hand ; gen., láime ; pl., lámá.  
 lámá, v. imperfect past. of lám, dare, presume.  
 lámaoar, 3rd per. pl. past } of lám, dare.  
 lámamar, 1st per. pl. past }  
 lámáib, n. f. dat. pl. of lám, a hand.  
 lámǵarḃ, n. f., rough-hand ; gen., -aíre.

- λάν, adj., full; compar., λάμε.  
 λάντρωδς, adj., full-sorrowful.  
 λαός, n. m., a hero, champion, soldier; gen., -οῖς; pl. id.  
 λαοὶματό, n. m. coll., a band of warriors.  
 λαός, n. m. gen. and pl., λαοίς, a calf.  
 λαοιτό, n. f., a lay, poem; gen., -ῶς; pl., -ῶεσσα.  
 λάρι, n. m., middle, centre, floor; gen., λάρι.  
 λαρ, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., light, kindle; int., λαρατό;  
     n. m., a flame, blaze; gen., λαρ; pl., λαιρεσσα.  
 λαρατό, n. m., kindling, burning; gen., λαρτα.  
 λάτταρι, n. f., presence, company. Generally used ad-  
     verbially, as τοο λάτταρι, presently.  
 λε, prep., with, by; and λει before the article αν.  
 λεαβα, n. f., a bed; gen., λεαρτα.  
 λεαετ, n. m., a grave, a gravestone; a pile of stones  
     raised in memory of the dead; gen., -τα.  
 λεαναοαρ, 3rd per. pl. past indic. of λεαν, follow, pursue;  
     rel. pres., λεαναρ, follows.  
 λεανάν, n. m. a darling, a lover, follower; gen., -άν  
 λεαρ, n. m., a good, a profit, a benefit; gen., -ρα.  
 λεαρ, n. f. gen. of λιορ, a fort.  
 λεατ, prep. pron., with thee.  
 λεατ, s. f., a half; gen., λειτε.  
 λεί, prep. pron., with her.  
 λείς, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., let, suffer, permit.  
 λέγαμαρ α λεαρ, idiomatic expression, we stood in need  
     of, we wanted.  
 λείγεαοαρ, 3rd per. pl. past indic. of λείς.  
 λείξτεοιρ, n. m., a reader; gen., -οια; pl., -οιμῶς.  
 λείμ, n. f., a leap, a spring; gen., -με; pl., -μεσσα.  
 λειρς, n. f., a plain, or slope; gen., λειρς.  
 λειρ, prep. pron., with him; λειρ ριν, with that, there-  
     upon.  
 λειρς, n. f., slothfulness, laziness, reluctance; gen., -ς.  
 λειτ, n. f. dat. of λεατ, aside, apart. Generally an adverb.  
 leo, prep. pron. pl., with them.  
 leomān, n. m. pl. of leomān, a lion.  
 leρ, contraction of le α πο, with or by whom or which.  
 leρab, contraction of le α πο ba, with, or by which, or  
     whom.  
 λιας, n. f., a flag, stone; gen., λεις; pl., λιαα.  
 λιβ, prep. pron. pl., with ye (you).

λῖγς, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., leap, attack ; also past tense analytic of λῖγim, I leap.

λῖγςφεαὐ, v. cond. analytic of λῖγim, I leap, attack.

λῖnn, n. f., time, period, a course ; gen., -ne ; λῖnn, prep. pron., with us.

λῖom, prep. pron., with me.

λίον, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., fill, satiate ; also past of λίονaim, I fill.

λίον, s. m., number, quantity.

λίof, n. f., a fort, a house, habitation ; gen., λeαpα, pl. id.

λό, n. m. dat. case of λά, a day.

λοc, n. m., a lake ; gen. and pl., -cα.

λοcμann, n. m., a light, a lamp ; gen., -ainn ; pl. -anna.

λοcτ, n. m., fault, crime ; gen. and pl., -τα.

longα, n. f. pl. of long, a ship ; gen., λuinγε.

λuαὐ-cuαpτα, n. f. pl. of λuαὐ-cuαpτ, a quick circuit, tour.

λuαῖτ-ῶéim, n. f., a quick stroke, blow, cut ; gen., -me ; pl., -meanna.

λuαc, adj., swift ; comp., λuαῖτε.

λucτ, n. m., people, folk ; gen. id., and -τα.

λurὀ, v., went ; obsolete ; also used in text in the signification of lie (down).

λurὀe, n. m., lying, reclining ; gen. id. ; inf. of λurὀ.

λuiγ, v. past indic. of λuiγim, I swear.

λup, s., sake, account ; α λup, cpd. prep., for the sake of, through, and equivalent to τpe.

## μ

μά, conj., if.

μαc, n. m., a son ; gen., mic ; pl., macα.

μάξ, n. m., a field, a plain ; gen., μάιγε and μάξα ; pl. id.

μαῖom, n. f., the morning ; gen., -one ; pl., -om.

maῖlle, prep., with, along with ; maῖlle pe, id.

μαῖpeann, v. enclitic pres. } of μαῖp, live, exist, remain.

μαῖpφεap, rel. fut.

μαῖpμinn, cond. 1st per. sing. of μαῖp.

μαῖpγ, n. f., woe, pity ; gen., -ze.

μαῖpeαὐ, adv., if so, well ; for μά-ιp-εαὐ.

μαῖτ, adj., good ; comp., níof φeάp.

μαῖτε, n. m., used only as a substantive in pl. form, worthies.

maia-óoinn, adj., brown-browed.

mallaig, v. past tense analytic, cursed.

maol, adj., bald, bare, blunt; compar., maole.

maol-óearγa, adj. pl. of maol-óearγ, red-bare.

mar, adv., as like, when, how; also simple prep., as, like.

mar, n. f. gen. and pl. of mair, the sea.

mar a, adv. phrase, where.

mar don le, adv. phrase, together with.

mar an g-ceutona, adv. phrase, in like manner.

mar r taorγa, adv. phrase, as soon as ever.

márac, n. m., to-morrow; gen. id., and -ruig; amárac, id. adv.

marb, v. past tense analytic

marbad, inf. and past pass.

marbadar, 3rd per. pl. past indic. act. } of marb, kill, slay.

marbtar, imp. and pres. pass.

mé, per. pron., I, me.

meabail, n. f., guile, treachery; gen., -bail.

meablaic, adj., deceitful, treacherous; compar., -laige.

meadóir-caoim, adj., merry-gentle, exhilarating; compar., -caoime.

meala, n. f. gen. of mil, honey.

meallaic, v. past pass. of meall, deceive, betray, allure, beguile; also infinitive.

meapa, adj. pl. of meap, merry, glad, joyous, erratic.

meapa, adj. compar. of olc, bad.

meapaím, v. 1st per. sing. pres. indic. of meap, consider, think, judge, weigh, calculate.

meapγ (a), cpd. prep., among, amidst.

meataic, n. f., cowardice, timidity; gen., -ta.

méio, n. f., quantity, number, bigness, magnitude; gen., -oe; meio, n. m. id.; gen., méio.

méioibe, n. f., a woman's name; gen. of meáob.

meioib, n. f. (?) dat. pl. of meioe, a neck, a trunk, a stump.

meirgeamla, adj. pl. of meirgeamail, enlivening, exhilarating.

muc. See mac.

mil, n. f., honey; gen., meala.

mí-laócaic, n. m., cowardliness; gen., -ta.

míle, indeclinable; num. adj., a thousand

militō, n. m. gen. of mileadō, a hero, a soldier, champion ;  
pl., miliōe.

millpō, v. indic. fut. 3rd per. pl. of mill.

millpō, v. indic. fut. of mill, destroy, overthrow.

milliō, n. m. gen. of milleadō, destruction, spoliation.

milpe, adj. compar. of mili, sweet.

mín, adj., small, fine, smooth.

mímic, adv., frequent, often.

mínprōtadā, adj. pl. of mínprōtad, fine-flowered.

míoladōar, s. m., cowardice ; gen., -čair.

mīpōe, also meipōe, compar. of olc, bad, and pōe.

mīpe, emphatic form of mé, I, me ; meipe, id.

mīnā, n. f. gen. and pl. of bean, a woman ; mnadai, dat.  
sing. ; mnāib, dat. pl.

mo, poss. pron., my.

mó, adj. compar. of mór.

moill, n. m., a delay ; gen., moille.

móir, adj. gen. mas. of mór, great, big.

moladō, n. m., praise ; gen., molta.

monḡad, adj., grassy, woody, hairy ; from monḡ, a  
mane.

monuar, interj., alas !

mór, adj., big, great.

mór-adōbal, adj., very great ; compar., m.-adōbēle.

morán, n. m., many, much ; gen., -áin.

mór-čairge, n. f., the great sea ; gen. id.

mór-puōar, n. m., great hurt, harm ; gen., m.-air.

mórčir, n. f., a great country, a continent ; gen., m.-čirpe ;  
pl., m.-čiorčā.

mór-uairib, n. f. dat. pl. of móruarpe, the high  
nobility.

múc, v. a. past tense analytic of múcadō, to extinguish.

muin, n. f., the back, the neck and shoulders ; gen., -ne ;  
pl., -mōe ; air muin, cpd. prep., upon. on top of, over.

muinigin, n. f., confidence, trust, reliance, gen., -ne.

muintir, n. f., a family, people ; gen., -pe ; muintear, id.

muir, n. f., the sea ; gen., mara.

muirbpedō, would kill ; a condl. form of marb, kill.

muirbriōčear, will be killed ; fut. pass. of same form.

muna, conj., unless.

múraiḡ, n. m. dat. pl. of múr, a wall, fortification ; gen.,  
múir ; pl., múrčā.



η

η-, in the phrase "ιομῆτα μαρ η-υῖρμις," is used as sign of gen. pl.

ηα, def. art. gen. sing. fem. and pl., of both genders.

'ηά, contraction for ιονά, than.

'ηα, contraction for ανη α or ι-η α, in his, in hers, in its.

ηα, adv., not, that not, used negatively and interrogatively.

ηαα, adv., that not; used with regular verbs in the past tense.

η-αεν, adj., one, certain.

ηαιμροαιμαι, adj., inimical, hostile; compar., -μτα.

ηαιρς, v. 2nd per. sing., bind, enjoin.

ηεα, ind. indef. pron., anyone, someone.

ηεαιμροιβιν, adj., joyless, unpleasant; compar., -νε.

ηεαιρ, n. m. gen., ηειρ, strength.

ηεαιρμαρ, adj., strong, mighty, powerful; compar., -αιρε.

ηειμ, n. f. dat. of ηεαιμ, heaven; gen., ηειμε.

ηεο. See ηεα.

ηειρ, n. m., strength, gen. of ηεαιρ.

ηειτ, n. m., a cloud; gen., ηειτ and ηεοιτ; pl. id., and ηειττα and ηεοιττα.

ηί, neg. adv., not.

ηιό, n. m., a thing; gen., ηειτε and ηειτ; pl., ηειτε.

ηιμ, n. f., poison; gen., ηιμε.

ηιμε. See ηιμ.

ηιορ, adv. not, contraction for ηί and ηο, sign of past tense. Used only before neg. past tenses.

ηό, conj., or; ηό ζυρ, ηό ζο, until.

ηο, rel. pron. ind., who, which, that.

ηοα, adv. neg., no, not; often written εα.

ηοαμ, adv., a negative used with past tenses.

ηοετ, night; used only adverbially, as ανοετ, to-night.

ηοεταρ, v., historical present of ηοετ, reveal, disclose.

ηυα, adj., new; compar., -αιε.

ηυαλλζυα, n. m., a lamentation; gen. id.

ηυζε, adv., always preceded by ζο; ζο ηυζε, until.

## O

O, prep., from ; conj., since, seeing that.

Ob, v., refuse, deny ; infin., *o'obadò*.

Obadò, n. m., a refusal, a denial ; gen. and pl., -a ò

Ocàn, interj., alas ! s. m., moaning, lamentation.

Oo', prep. and poss. pron. ; contraction of o'òo, from thy.

Oḡaim, n. m. gen. of oḡam, an occult manner of writing used by the ancient Irish.

Óḡladh, n. m., a young man, a servant ; gen., -aí ; pl. id., and -ada.

Oíoe, n. m., a tutor, an instructor ; gen. id. ; pl., oíoiöe.

Oíöce, n. f., night ; gen. id. ; pl., oíöceadò.

Oíöe, n. m., death, fate ; gen. id.

Oíge, n. f., youth ; gen. id.

Oíleadò, v. past pass. of oíl, nurse, bring up.

Oíleamain, v. inf. of oíl, nurse, bring up.

Oíleán, n. m., an island ; gen., -áin, pl. id.

Oíliolla, n. m., a man's name ; gen. of Oítil.

Óir, conj., for.

Oiréill, n. f., in wait, laying up ; gen., -le. Δ n-oiréill, prepared.

Oiröearca, adj. pl. of oiröearc, illustrious.

Oiröearḡlana, adj. nom. pl. of oiröear-ḡlan, fine, clear, bright.

Oiröíoe, also oiröíoeadò, n. f., harmony ; gen. id.

Oiröeoir, n. f. gen., -feola, venison.

Oí, v. defec., say or said.

Oíe, adj., bad, evil, compar., meara and míoöe ; n. m., evil, mischief, harm ; gen. and pl., uíe.

Oílam, n. m., a doctor, a chief professor of any science ; gen., -aim and -áinan ; pl., -aim and -amain ; adj., ready, prepared.

Oíll-éuigíö, n. f., great provinces.

Oíllḡuö, n. m., a great voice ; gen., -ḡöe.

Oíllmuḡadò, v. inf. of oíllmuig, prepare, make ready.

Ón, interj., contraction of ocàn ! alas !

Ór, n. m., gold ; gen., óir.

Oíróḡadò, s. m., arrangement, regulation ; gen., -uigöe.

Oírm, prep. pron., on me ; emphatic form, oírma.

Oírma, prep. pron. on them.

ORMAIB, prep. pron., on ye, on you.  
 ORMAINN-ne, prep. pron., on us; emphatic.  
 Ór, adv., over, above.  
 Ór áro, adv., openly, publicly.  
 Ór íreál, adv., privately, secretly, softly.  
 ORSUILTE, past participle of ORSUIL, open.  
 ORNAÓ, n. m., a groan, a sigh; gen. id.

P

PÓGS, n. f., a kiss; gen., -óige; pl., PÓGA.  
 PORT, n. m., a port, a harbour; gen. and pl., PUIPT.  
 PUIOM-ÉONNA, n. m. and f. pl. of P.—ÉONN, a principal or great wave; gen., -Éuinne.  
 PUIOINN, n. f., a dinner, a meal; gen., -ne; pl., -nni or -nna.  
 PUÓDAR, n. m., hurt, harm; gen., -AIR.

R

RAĐAIO=RAĐAIOAR, v. 3rd per. pl. subj. past of RÍ, was.  
 RAĐAR, v. 1st per. sing. subj. past tense of ROBEIT, to be.  
 RAČAIO=RAČPAIO, v. 1st per. sing. fut. of TÉIRO, go.  
 RAČAM=RAČAMUIO, 1st per. pl. fut. of TÉIRO, go.  
 RAČAR and RAČPAR, rel. fut. of TÉIRO, go.  
 RAÓAIR, n. m., view, prospect; gen., -AIR.  
 RAIĐ, neg. and interr. past of R-PUIL, is.  
 RÁIO, v., said; inf., RO RÁIO.  
 RÁIOTEAR, v. pres. pass. of RÁIO.  
 RÁNGAIOAR, v. 3rd per. pl. past of RUI, reach.  
 RAČ, n. m., prosperity, good luck; gen., -ČA.  
 RAČMAR, adj., prosperous; compar., -MARME.  
 Re=le, prep., with, by, during.  
 RéIRO, adv., ready, smooth, even.  
 RéIR, n. f. dat. of RIAR, will, pleasure; generally used with preps.; RO RéIR, after, according to.  
 Rem'=me mo or le mo, with my.  
 REULTA, n. f. pl. of REULT, a star; gen., RéILTE.  
 RIAM, adv., ever, up to this time.  
 RIBRE=LIBRE, emph. prep. pron., with ye, to ye (you).  
 RÍ, n. m., a king; gen., RÍČ; pl., RÍČTE.  
 RÍOŠÓA, adj., kingly, royal.

- Ríom, n. f., a reckoning; gen., -íne.  
 Rinneadò=riúneadò past pass. of òeun, do.  
 Rinne=riúne, 3rd per. sing. past indic. }  
 Ríúneadòar, 2nd per. pl. past indic. } of òeun, do,  
 Ríúneadò, past pass. } make.  
 Ríúneadòar, 3rd per. pl. past indic.  
 Ríúar, 2nd per. sing. past indic.  
 Ríóghan, n. f., a queen; gen., -gha, pl. id.  
 Rir=leir, prep. pron., with him, to him, by him.  
 Riu=leo, prep. pron. pl., with them, by them, to them.  
 Ro, sign of past tense, also intensitive particle.  
 Ro-buadò, adj., very victorious or powerful.  
 Ro-éiríadò, adj., very sorrowful.  
 Róto, n. m., a road; gen., -óto.  
 Roígha, n. f., a choice; gen., -an; pl., -gha and roíghne.  
 Róimpe, }  
 Roime, } prep. prons. { her.  
 Róimad and róimat, } before { him.  
 Rómpa, } { you (thee).  
 } { them.  
 Ro-míir, adj., very erratic.  
 Roé-nuall, n., a bulk or mass. This word cannot be found in dictionaries.  
 Ruadò-laríada, n. f. pl. of ri-laríar; gen., ri-laríad, a red flame.  
 Ruadò, adj., red; compar., ruadòe.  
 Ruadòar, n. m., a sally, sortie, an onset, an onrush; gen., -ar, pl. id.  
 Ruí, v. irreg. past tense of beir, bear, bring, bring forth.  
 Ruíadòar, 3rd per. pl. past indic. of beir; ruíadòar ar, they whiled away.  
 Ruíadò, past pass. of beir, was or were borne, or born.

## S

- Sall, n. f. gen., -le, fat, bacon.  
 Sáit, s., satiety, sufficiency; gen., ráite.  
 Sáit, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., thrust, push; inf., ro íadadò.  
 Sátar, historical pres. of ráit.  
 Samail, s., likeness; gen., ramta; adv., like, such.  
 Samalta, adj., like; not in dictionaries. Samuil, see O'Reilly.

- 'pan, contraction of anp an, or inp an, in the.  
 SAOŠAL, n. m., the world, life, lifetime; gen., -ail; pl. id.  
 SAOI, n. m., a sage, a man of letters; gen. id.  
 SAOILEADÓ, v. 3rd per. sing. imp. of raoil, think, suppose, imagine, and past pass.  
 SAORA, adj. pl. of raoir, free, generous, noble, unstinting.  
 SÁPUŠADÓ, inf. of pápuis, press, surpass, distress, desecrate, injure; n. m., transgression, trespass, oppression; gen., -uisíte.  
 Sé, pers. pron., he; pé, numeral adj., six.  
 SEADUAC, n. m. pl. of reabac, a hawk; gen., reabac.  
 SEAC, num. adj., seven.  
 SEAGHINE, adj. pl. of reaghain, stately.  
 SEILS, n. f., a hunt; gen., -se.  
 SEINN (TO), v. infin., to sing, play (music).  
 SEIRCE, n. m. and f. gen. of rearc, love, affection.  
 SEUNTA, adj., charmed, blessed.  
 SĠÁD, n. m., a shadow.  
 SĠÉIN, n. f. dat. of rĠiam, beauty; gen., -me.  
 SĠÉITE. See rĠiad.  
 SĠEUL, n. m., word, tidings, news; gen., rĠéil; pl., rĠeula and rĠeulta.  
 SĠEULUÓE, n. m., a story-teller, an historian; gen. id. pl., -óte.  
 SĠIAD, n. f., a buckler, a shield; gen., rĠéite; dat., rĠéit; pl., rĠiada.  
 SĠIADAILB, n. f. dat. pl. of rĠiad.  
 SĠRÍOBADÓ, v. past pass. of rĠríob, write; also infinitive.  
 SÍ, í, pers. pron., she.  
 SIAD, IAD, pers. pron., they.  
 SIN, demonstr. pron., that; also adv., there.  
 SÍNEADAR, v. 3rd per. pl. past of rín, stretch, cast, extend.  
 SINN, pers. pron., we.  
 SÍNTEAR, v. i mp. and pres. pass. of rín, stretch.  
 SÍORPÁ, v. 2nd per. sing. cond. of rín, seek, desire.  
 SÍORĠAR, imperative and pres. pass. of rín, seek, desire, beseech.  
 SÍORAR, historical pres. of ríor, seek, etc.  
 SÍOR, adv., down, downwards; with verbs of motion.  
 SÍOĠAMUIL, adj., fairy-like, graceful, shapely.



- Síť, n. f., peace, concord ; gen., -ťe ; pl., říotťa ; also  
 říotťáin ; gen., -ána.  
 Síťeamla, adj., peaceable, quiet ; compar. and pl. of  
 říteamuil.  
 Síotťána, n. f. gen. of říotťáin, peace.  
 Slán, adv., safe, whole.  
 Slánaiť, n. m. dat. case pl. of řlán, protection, surety ;  
 gen., řlám.  
 Slánuťadť, s., security, indemnity, passport ; gen.,  
 -uťťe.  
 Slánuťeact, n. f., a passport, a saving ; gen., -ťa.  
 Sléiť, n. f. dat. sing. of řleatť, a spear, a lance ; gen.,  
 řléiťe ; pl., řleatťa.  
 Sliať, n. m., a mountain ; gen., řléiťe ; pl., řléiťte.  
 Slíotť, n. m., seed, offspring, posterity ; gen., řleactťa.  
 Slóť, a host ; gen., -óť, same as řluať, q. v.  
 Slorťeact, n. f., a slaying, a destroying.  
 Sluatť, n. m., a host, an army ; gen., -atť ; pl., -atťte.  
 Smuain, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., think, meditate,  
 consider.  
 Snám, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., swim, float ; n. m., swimming,  
 floating ; gen., -ám.  
 Sneactťa, n. m., snow ; gen. id.  
 So, demonstr. pron., this or these ; adv., here ; prefix,  
 meaning facility, aptness, goodness.  
 Soťaiťe, n. m., a host, an army ; gen. id. ; also řoťaiťe.  
 Soťaiťme, adj., palatable ; comp. id.  
 Soiř, adj., eastern, eastwards.  
 Sořaiťeactťa, adj. pl., beautiful.  
 Someanmnať, adj., cheerful, high-spirited, good-humoured ;  
 compar., -atťe.  
 Sóriať, n. f. (?), a blessing, farewell.  
 Sřaonact, v. past pass. of řřaon, defeat, overthrow.  
 Stáiře, n. f. gen. of řťáiř, a history.  
 Suťať, adj., merry, cheerful, glad, joyous ; compar.,  
 -atťe.  
 Súť, demons. pron., these, those ; adv., yon, yonder,  
 there.  
 Súil, n. f., an eye ; gen. and pl., -le.  
 Sum, n. f., respect, regard, gen., -me.  
 Sul, adv., before.  
 Sunna, adv., here ; obs., also řunn

Τ

ταῖσαι, v. irreg. 2nd per. sing. imp., give.

ταῖσαιτε (τοο), v. irreg. infin. of ταῖσαι.

ταῖσαιμιν=τιυβριμιν, 1st per. sing. cond. of ταῖσαι, give.

ταῖσαι, 2nd per. pl. imp. of ταῖσαι.

ταῖσαι, v. a. preterite of obsolete verb ταῖσαι, visit, sojourn.

ταῖσαι, n. f., a vision, apparition, phantom, ghost ; gen. id. ; pl., -ρις.

τάς, v. 3rd per. pl. pres. indic. of τά or τά.

τάς, n. m. pl. of τάνευ, a trance, a swoon ; gen., -νεί.

τάς, or τάνευ, v. past tense, indic. of τῆς, come.

ταῖσαι, n. m., profit ; gen. id.

ταῖσαι, n. f., a promise, a prophecy ; gen. id. ; pl., -ρις.

ταῖσαι, n. f., store, care ; gen. id.

ταῖσαι, adj. pl. of ταῖσαι, pleasant, goodly.

τάς, n. f. gen. of τάνευ, land, earth, ground.

τάς, adv., over, on the other side ; always used with verbs. of rest

τάς, dat. of τάνευ, earth.

τάς, n. m., time ; used adverbially, ὅταν τῆς, then, when.

τάς, adj., thin, sparing, lean, meagre.

τάς, v. 3rd per. pl. past indic. of τῆς, or τάνευ, come ;  
τάς, ὅταν τῆς, ὅταν τῆς, they went forward.

τάς, n. m., a second, an heir, a crown prince ; gen. id.

τάς, n. m., a commission, trusting, relying ; gen., -αῖς ;  
τάς, siding with, taking part with.

τάς-αῖς, adj., green-sided.

τάς, adj. compar. of τάνευ, first, before, sooner than ;  
τάς, id.

τάς, prep., over, beyond, across, notwithstanding.

τάς, v. obs. past passive, was or has been shown.

τάς ὁ ἡ-αῖς (with fem.), backwards.

τάς αῖς, adv., backwards.

τάς, def. v., it happened, fell out ; now generally τάνευ.

τάς, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., draw, pluck, extract.

ἑαῶ, n. m., a house ; gen. τιῆε ; pl., -ῆτε ; sometimes  
τιῆ in nom.

ἑαῶ, v. inf. of ἑαῖ or τιῆ, come.

ἑαῶταίῃῃῃ, n. f., an errand, a message ; gen., -τα.

ἑαῶτα, n. m., a messenger, an ambassador ; gen. and pl. id.

ἑαῶν, adj., bold, firm, stiff ; compar., ἑαῶνε.

ἑαῶτα, n. m. pl. of ἑαῶτα, conflagration.

ἑαῶτα, n. m., a household, a hearth ; gen., -ταίῃε ; pl.,  
-ταίῃε.

ἑαῶ, v. irreg. 2nd per. sing. imp., go.

ἑαῶ, v. irreg. analytic pres. of ἑαῶ ; obs.

ἑαῶ, v. 2nd per. imp., throw, fling.

ἑαῶ, n. f., fire ; gen., ἑαῶτα.

ἑαῶ, n. f. pl. of ἑαῶ, fire ; gen. ἑαῶτα.

ἑαῶ, n. f. gen. of ἑαῶ, fleeing.

ἑαῶ, a form of ἑαῶ, q. v.

ἑαῶταίῃε, adj., from ἑαῶτα, a coagulation, congealing.

ἑαῶ, in phrase ἑαῶ, on the point of, about.

ἑαῶ : see ἑαῶ.

ἑαῶ, v. consuet. past of ἑαῖ or τιῆ, come.

ἑαῶταίῃε, n. m., dominion, lordship, power ; gen., -ταίῃε.

ἑαῶ, v. 2nd per. pl. imp. of τιῆ, come.

ἑαῶ, n. m., a circuit, compass ; gen. and pl., -ταίῃε.

ἑαῶ, n. f., a lessening, diminution, ruin ; gen. id.

ἑαῶ, adj., stout, brave ; compar., -ταίῃε.

ἑαῶ, condl.

ἑαῶ, rel. fut. indic.

ἑαῶ, 1st per. sing. condl. } of ἑαῖ or τιῆ, come.

ἑαῶ, 1st per. pl. fut. indic. }

ἑαῶ, a tympan, a timbrel, tabor, drum, cymbal ;  
gen., -ταίῃε ; pl., -ταίῃε.

ἑαῶ, n. f., a land, country, nation ; gen., -ταίῃε ; pl., ἑαῶτα.

ἑαῶ, n. m. pl., closing days.

ἑαῶ, v. rel. pres. of ἑαῶ, dig.

ἑαῶ, v. obs. past indic. of ἑαῶ ; now ἑαῶ.

ἑαῶ, v. 3rd per. pl. past tense of ἑαῶ, raise, lift, erect,  
propose.

ἑαῶ, v. past pass. of ἑαῶ, build, erect, raise.

ἑαῶ, v. 1st per. sing. past indic. of ἑαῶ, build, raise.

ἑαῶ, v. 3rd per. pl. past tense of ἑαῶ, I desire,  
resolve, intend.

ἑαῶ, v. 2nd per. sing. imp., offer, tender.

τοῖνδρεαρ, historical pres. of τοῖνδριν.

τοῖνδρεαυαρ, 3rd per. pl. past tense of τοῖνδριν.

τοῖνμεαρς, v. past indic. analytic of τοῖνμμεαρς, forbid, shun.

τοῖρς, n. f., cause, occasion, thing, circumstance; in phrase τοο τοῖρς, on account of; το'α τοῖρς, on her account.

τονν, n. f., a wave, a billow, a surge; gen., τυννε; pl., τonna.

τονναιβ, n. f. dat. pl. of τονν, a wave.

τορριαινν, prep. pron., over us.

τορτε, prep. pron., over you (sing.).

τράετ, v., treat of, dilate on (αιν); infin., τράεταο.

τράις, n. f., a strand, a shore; gen., -άξα.

τρέ, prep., through; τρέρ, before def. article αν.

τρέαν-βορб, adj., fiercely brave.

τρεар, adj., third.

τρεαβ, n. f., a family, tribe, district; gen., -ειβε; pl., -εαβα.

τρέις, 3rd per. past tense sing., or pl. analytic.

τρέιgear, v. 1st per. sing. past indic.

τρέιgearο, 1st per. sing. fut. indic.

τρέιgear=τρέιγινт, inf.

τρέιgearοар, 3rd per. pl. past indic.

τρέιμρε, n. f., a time, period, season; gen. id.

τρέр. See τρέ.

τρεире, n. f., power, force; gen. id.; also adj., powerful.

треун-борб, adj., fiercely brave.

три, num. adj., three.

триан, n. m., a third, third part, a district; gen., -на; pl. id., тоά триан, two thirds.

триаλλαιо, 3rd per. pl. pres. indic. } of τριαλλ, go, travel.

триаλλар, historical pres. } march.

триаџа and триоџа, prep. pron., through them.

триом, prep. pron., through me; emph., -ра.

триуџа-џеуо, a cantred.

триуі, a triad, three persons; also τριαр; gen. and voc., τріір.

триом-џаіџа, n. f. pl. of триом-џаіір, a heavy or melancholy shout.

триаџ, adj., wretched, miserable; compar., -аіџе; also n. m., woe, misery.

τύ, pers. pron. accus. of τὺ, thou.

Τυαρ, n. m., omen, foreboding, prophecy ; gen. and pl., -αιρ.

Τυαρροῦαι, n. m., wages, hire, stipend ; gen. and pl., -αι.

Τυαρρῶβαι, n. f., a report, rumour ; gen. and pl., -ἄλα.

Τυαιτε, n. f. gen. of τυατ, a territory, a tract of land.

τυς, 3rd per. sing. past tense } of τᾶβαιρ, give ; τυς αιρ,  
 τυςαοαρ, 3rd per. pl. past } forced or compelled him.  
 τυςαὐ, past pass.

τυςαοαιρ, past consuet, tense, 3rd per. pl. of τᾶβαιρ.

Τυιγίμρε, v. 1st per. sing. pres. emph. indic. of τυις, understand.

Τυιη, n. f. dat. sing. of τυνη, a wave.

Τυιρεατ, adj., weary, tired, mournful ; compar., -ριγε.

τυιτ, v. past tense analytic of τυιτιμ, I fall ; τυιτρεατ,  
 1st per. sing. fut. indic. ; τυιτιμ, 1st per. sing. pres.  
 indic. and inf. ; τυιτεαοαρ, 3rd per. pl. past indic.

τυιτρεατ, v. cond. of τυιτιμ, fall.

Τυιτᾶ, n. f. pl. of τυιτᾶ, a hill ; gen. id.

Τυιρ, n. m., a journey, a road, expedition ; gen. and pl., -αιρ.

Τύρ, n. m., a beginning, origin ; gen. and pl., τύιρ ; αρ  
 ο-τύρ, at first, in the beginning.

Τυρα, emph. pers. pron., thou, thyself.

## υ

υα and ο, n. m., a grandson, a descendant ; gen. and pl.,  
 υι and ι.

υαὐα, prep. pron., from him, from it ; also υαὐ, υαιὐ ;  
 υατᾶ, from them.

υαιβρε, prep. pron. emph. form, from you (ye).

υαις, n. f., a grave ; gen., -γε ; pl. id., and υαξα.

υαιςνεατ, adj., lonesome, solitary.

υαιμρε, prep. pron. emph. form, from me.

υαιρ, n. f., time, hour ; gen., -ρε.

υαιρλε, n. f., nobility ; gen. id. ; also adj. compar. of υαραι.

υαιτ, prep. pron., from thee.

υαιτνεαὐα, n. f. pl. of υαιτνε, a pillar, a post.

υαιτνε, adj., green ; compar. id.

υαλλατᾶ, adj. pl. of υαλλατ, vainglorious, light-hearted.

υαμᾶιν, n. m., dread, fear, awe, terror ; gen., of υαμᾶν.



υάτμαρ, adj., dreadful ; compar., -μα.

υέ, interj., oh ! alas !

ύετα, n. m. gen. of υέτ, bosom, or breast ; pl. id.

ύο, ind. demon. pron., that there, yonder.

υι or ι, gen. and vocative sing. of υα or ο, grandson.

υίτε, ind. indef. pron., all, whole, every.

υίττε, adj., greater, longer ; compar. of οίτ.

υίρζε, n. m., water ; gen. id.

υίμε, prep. pron., on or about him or it.

υίρεαυβαίό, n. f., want, indigence, need, absence of ; gen.,  
-όε ; pl., -όεαύα.

υίρρε, prep. pron., on her ; υίρρε, id.

υίρνεαέ, n. f., a hill in Westmeath where the four provinces  
met before the formation of the province of Meath ;  
gen., υίρνις.

υίταό, n. f., the province of Ulster ; gen. id. ; nom. pl.,  
υίταίό ; dat. pl., υίταίό.

υιμ, prep., about ; also ιμ.

υιμπα, prep. pron., about them.

υιράρ, n. m., a shot, cast, throw ; gen. and pl., -αιρ.

υιρνις : see υίρνεαέ.

υιρμαιμ, n. f., homage, deference, obedience ; gen., -με.

# FOCLÓIR

## (NAMES OF PERSONS)

Ainnle, s. m. gen. id., Ainnle, brother of Naoise, one of the three sons of Uisneach.

Δροάν, s. m. gen. -άιν, another brother of Ainnle.

Αῖταῖς, s. m. gen. -αίτ, brother of μάινη, the Rough-hand. He was killed by Naoise.

Βορηαῖς, s. m. gen. -αίς, Borach, son of Cáinte, and a druid of Conor.

Βυιννε, s. m. gen. id., Buinne, one of the two sons of Feargus. He was surnamed Βορβυραῖος, the Red (complexioned) haughty man.

Καῖθβαδός, s. m. gen. -αίος, Cathbhadh, the druid who cursed the palace of Emania, on account of the betrayal of the sons of Uisneach. He was grandfather of Cuchulainn of Dindealgan, Conall Cearnach, and of the three sons of Uisneach.

Κονάλλ, s. m. gen. -αίλλ, Connal, surnamed Κεαμναῖς, who thrust the Colgglas (green-sword) through Iollan the Fair; but, repenting the deed, he killed immediately afterwards Fiachra, Iollan's antagonist.

Κονκόβαρ, s. m. gen. -αίρ, Conor, king of Ulster, at the beginning of the Christian era. He was son of Παῖστνα Παῖταις, or the Wise. The text does not show him to have been over-scrupulous, but other legends represent him in a different light. The beautiful poem, "Death of King Conor Mac Nessa," by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., will give the reader another view of King Conor's character, and appears in the Appendix to this work."

Κονναῖςται, s. m. coll., Connacians, natives of Connaught.

Κορμακ, s. m. gen. -αίς, Cormac, surnamed in text Κοννιμνίς—Conor's son, and who pledged his fealty to the sons of Uisneach.

Κυκουλαινν, s. m. gen. Κονκουλαινν, he was grandson of Cathbhadh, the druid, by the latter's daughter, Diethchinn.

Cuillinn, s. m., the gilly of iudrað, and shield bearer of Ulster.

Deíre, s. f. gen. id., Deirdre, the heroine of the story and daughter of Férlim.

Duðac, s. m. gen. -aig, the Daol of Ulster, who plighted his faith to the sons of Uisneach. Anglo-Irish, O'Duffy and Duffy. For an interesting account of this celebrated family, see the learned work, "Insula Sanctorum," Ireland's ancient Schools and Scholars, by the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, D.D., LL.D., Lord Commissioner for the Publication of the Brehon Laws, Archbishop of Tuam; published by Sealy, Bryers & Walker, 1897. He says:—

"This was the family of the O'Duffys (ua Duðac aig) which flourished throughout the whole of the twelfth century, and gave bishops or abbots to Clonmacnoise, to Roscommon, to Tuam, to Clonfert, to Cong, to Mayo, and to Boyle. The O'Duffys originally belonged to the Province of Leinster, for they were sprung from the race of Cathair Moir, who divided that province amongst his twenty-four sons."

The Rev. E. Barry, P.P., M.R.I.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, writing in Part 2, vol. vi., 5th Series, Second Quarter, July, 1896, on an Ogham stone, discovered 15 miles S.S.E. of Kilkenny, whereon the name occurs, states, inter alia:—

"In modern Irish the name is written nom. Dubhthach, gen. Dubhthaigh, as in the family name O'Dubhthaigh, usually Anglicised Duffy or O'Duffy, but Anglicised Duhig in the county Cork in the case of native Cork families. The Book of Leinster mentions, in globo, thirty Dubhthachs slain at Dungeirg, 259<sup>a</sup>, and four slain at Athliac-find, 163<sup>b</sup>. It mentions over forty Dubhthachs singly, and amongst them D. Doel Tenga, an Ulster hero of Concobar Mac Nessa's time 79<sup>a, b, c</sup> etc.; Cuchulind's grandfather, 332<sup>a</sup>; St. Bridget's father, 347<sup>a</sup>, 368<sup>g</sup>; a King of Munster, 277<sup>b</sup>, 278<sup>c</sup>; a King of Dal Araide, 41<sup>e</sup>; a King of Déise Breg, 153<sup>a, b</sup>; an Abbot of Armagh, 24<sup>b</sup>, 42<sup>c</sup>; a son and a grandson of Fothad Mac Droida of the Ossorian pedigree, 339<sup>a, b</sup>."

DUITHREACHT, s. gen. -τα, Duithreach, whose children refused to murder the sons of Uisneach.

FEARGUS, s. m. gen. -ρα, Feargus, another security for the safety of the sons of Uisneach. Called in text FEARGUS MAC ROIS. He was tanist of Ulster.

FÉIDHLIM, s. m. gen. -mte, Feidhlim, historian to Conor. He was son of Dall, and father of Deirdre.

FEIRCEIRTNE, s. m. gen. id., Feirceirtne, a poet of the period.

FIACHRA, s. m. gen. id., Fiachra, son of Conor and antagonist of Fiollan the Fair.

GEANNAN, s. m. gen. -áin, Geannan, son of Cathbhadh, the druid. He was surnamed "Black-kneed," in contradistinction to his brother of the same name who was surnamed "Bright-faced."

IOLLAN, s. m. gen. -áinn, Iollan, or Fiollan, surnamed the Fair, and son of Feargus.

LEABARCAM, s. f. gen. -áime, Lavarcam, the nurse of Deirdre and friend and adviser to her and Naoise.

MÁINE, s. m. gen. id., Maine, son of the King of Norway. He was surnamed Rough-hand and was the executioner of the sons of Uisneach.

MANANNÁN, s. m. gen. id., Manannan, son of Lir, whose magic sword, presented to Naoise, was the weapon with which the three sons of Uisneach were beheaded.

MEAB, s. f. gen. MEABE, Meive, the celebrated Queen of Connaught, contemporary and rival of Conor in the famous wars of the Táin Bo Cuailgne.

NAOISE, s. m. gen. id., Naoise, one of the sons of Uisneach, with whom Deirdre eloped.

NEAS, s. f. gen. NEAPA, Neas, the mother of King Conor.

SEANCÁN, s. m. gen. -áin, the son of Oilioll.

STRONG-FIST, s. m. gen. -STRON, Strong-fist, whose father and three brothers Naoise killed.

TRIATHACH, s. m. gen. -áis, Triathach, a brother of Maine. He was beheaded by Naoise.

UISNEACH, s. m. gen. -nis, Uisneach, the father of Áinnle, Árdán, and NAOISE.

ULTA, s. m. coll., Ultonians, natives of Ulster.

## APPENDIX





## APPENDIX

### I

THE following beautiful poem, published by the kind permission of the author, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., has no very direct bearing on the text, except in so far as it refers to King Conor himself; but it will be found very interesting to our readers, as it reveals another phase of Conor's character.

The full account of Conor's death (to which, it may be added, Mr. T. D. Sullivan has faithfully adhered) is printed in "Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History," published for the Catholic University of Ireland by Hinch and Traynor, Dublin, 1878, pp. 636-643, and is preserved in the Book of Leinster (H. 2. 18., T. C. D.; 79 a. b.); and the learned Dr. Geoffrey Keating, in his "History of Eire," gives a "modified and less accurate, but fuller version of the story," particularly as to Conor's action on learning from the druid the cause of the gloom which had overspread the earth:—

### DEATH OF KING CONOR MAC NESSA

'Twas a day full of sorrow for Ulster when Conor Mac  
Nessa went forth  
To punish the clansmen of Connaught who dared to take  
spoil from the North;  
For his men brought him back from the battle scarce  
better than one that was dead,  
With the brain-ball of Mesgedra\* buried two-thirds of its  
depth in his head.

---

\* The pagan Irish warriors sometimes took the brains out of champions whom they had slain in single combat, mixed them up with lime, and rolled them into balls, which hardened with time, and which they preserved as trophies. It was with one of these balls, which had been abstracted from his armoury, that Conor Mac Nessa was wounded, as described in the text.—T. D. S.

His royal physician bent o'er him, great Fingen, who  
often before  
Staunched the war-battered bodies of heroes, and built  
them for battle once more ;  
And he looked on the wound of the monarch, and heark'd  
to his low breathed sighs,  
And he said, " In the day when that missile is loosed from  
his forehead, he dies.

" Yet long midst the people who love him King Conor  
Mac Nessa may reign.  
If always the high pulse of passion be kept from his heart  
and his brain ;  
And for this I lay down his restrictions :—no more from  
this day shall his place  
Be with armies, in battles, or hostings, or leading the van  
of the chase ;  
At night, when the banquet is flashing, his measure of  
wine must be small,  
And take heed that the bright eyes of woman be kept  
from his sight above all ;  
For if heart-thrilling joyance or anger awhile o'er his  
being have power,  
The ball will start forth from his forehead, and surely he  
dies in that hour."

Oh ! woe for that valiant King Conor, struck down from  
the summit of life  
While glory unclouded shone round him, and regal en-  
joyment was rife—  
Shut out from his toils and his duties, condemned to  
ignoble repose,  
No longer to friends a true helper, no longer a scourge to  
his foes !  
He, the strong-handed smiter of champions, the piercer  
of armour and shields,  
The foremost in earth-shaking onsets, the last out of  
blood-sodden fields—  
The mildest, the kindest, the gayest, when revels ran  
high in his hall—  
Oh, well might his people who loved him feel gloomy and  
sad for his fall

The princes, the chieftains, the nobles, who met to consult  
 at his board,  
 Whispered low when their talk was of combats, and  
 wielding the spear and the sword ;  
 The bards from their harps feared to waken the full-  
 pealing sweetness of song,  
 To give homage to valour or beauty, or praise to the wise  
 and the strong ;  
 The flash of no joy-giving story made cheers or gay  
 laughter resound,  
 Amidst silence constrained and unwonted the seldom filled  
 wine-cup went round :  
 And, sadder to all who remembered the glories and joys  
 that had been,  
 The heart-swaying presence of woman not once shed its  
 light on the scene.

He knew it, he felt it, and sorrow sank daily more deep  
 in his heart ;  
 He wearied of doleful inaction, from all his loved labours  
 apart.  
 He sat at his door in the sunlight, sore grieving and weeping  
 to see  
 The life and the motion around him, and nothing so  
 stricken as he.  
 Above him the eagle went wheeling, before him the  
 deer galloped by,  
 And the quick-leggèd rabbits went skipping from green  
 glades and burrows a-nigh,  
 The song-birds sang out from the copses, the bees passed  
 on musical wing,  
 And all things were happy and busy, save Conor Mac  
 Nessa, the King !

So years had passed over, when, sitting 'midst silence  
 like that of the tomb,  
 A terror crept through him as sudden the noonlight was  
 blackened with gloom.  
 One red flare of lightning blazed brightly, illuming the  
 landscape around,  
 One thunder-peal roared through the mountains, and  
 rumbled and crashed underground ;

He heard the rocks bursting asunder, the trees tearing  
up by the roots,  
And loud, through the horrid confusion, the howling of  
terrified brutes.  
From the halls of his tottering palace came screamings  
of terror and pain,  
And he saw crowding thickly around him the ghosts of  
the foes he had slain !

As soon as the sudden commotion that shuddered through  
nature had ceased,  
The King sent for Barach, his druid, and said : " Tell me  
truly, O priest,  
What magical arts have created this scene of wild horror  
and dread ?  
What has blotted the blue sky above us, and shaken the  
earth that we tread ?  
Are the gods that we worship offended ? what crime or  
what wrong has been done ?  
Has the fault been committed in Erin, and how may their  
favour be won ?  
What rites may avail to appease them ? what gifts on  
their altars should smoke ?  
Only say, and the offering demanded we lay by your  
consecrate oak."

" O King," said the white-bearded druid, " the truth unto  
me has been shown :  
There lives but *one* God, the Eternal ; far up in high  
Heaven is his throne.  
He looked upon men with compassion, and sent from his  
kingdom of light  
His Son, in the shape of a mortal, to teach them and  
guide them aright.  
Near the time of your birth, O King Conor, the Saviour  
of mankind was born,  
And since then in the kingdoms far eastward He taught,  
toiled, and prayed, till this morn,  
When wicked men seized him, fast bound him with nails  
to a cross, lanced his side,  
And that moment of gloom and confusion was earth's  
cry of dread when He died.



" O King, He was gracious and gentle, His heart was all  
 pity and love,  
 And for men He was ever beseeching the grace of His  
 Father above ;  
 He helped them, He healed them, He blessed them ; He  
 laboured that all might attain  
 To the true God's high kingdom of glory, where never  
 comes sorrow or pain ;  
 But they rose in their pride and their folly, their hearts  
 filled with merciless rage,  
 That only the sight of His lifeblood fast poured from His  
 heart could assuage :  
 Yet while on the cross-beams uplifted, His body racked,  
 tortured, and riven,  
 He prayed—not for justice or vengeance, but asked that  
 His foes be forgiven."

With a bound from his seat rose King Conor, the red  
 flush of rage on his face ;  
 Fast he ran through the hall for his weapons, and snatching  
 his sword from its place,  
 He rushed to the woods, striking wildly at boughs that  
 dropped down with each blow,  
 And he cried " Were I 'midst the vile rabble, I'd cleave  
 them to earth, even so !  
 With the strokes of a high King of Erin, the whirls of  
 my keen-tempered sword,  
 I would save from their horrible fury that mild and that  
 merciful lord."  
 His frame shook and heaved with emotion ; the brain-  
 ball leaped forth from his head,  
 And commending his soul to that Saviour, King Conor  
 Mac Nessa fell dead.

T. D. SULLIVAN.

## II

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE "FATE OF  
THE CHILDREN OF TUIREANN."

From *The Athenæum*, November 17th, 1888.

"*Oidhe Chloinne Tuireann : The Fate of the Children of Tuireann*. Edited for the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language by Richard J. O'Duffy. (Dublin, Gill & Son.)—At the beginning of the present century native literature was not quite extinct in Ireland ; poets wrote panegyrics and satires, and country schoolmasters copied out tales and verses, riddles and epigrams, in the Irish character and language into paper books, which were lent from farmhouse to farmhouse, and read aloud by a blazing fire of turf on many a winter evening. The invention of printing did not reach Ireland till three-quarters of a century after it had been established in England, and it was not till the reign of Elizabeth that anything was printed in the Irish language. Very few books and none of its great literary monuments were ever printed for general reading, so that an early condition survived in Ireland as regards literature till this century, and, so far as Irish-speaking people were concerned, all the books were manuscripts. There is something touching in this survival of an ancient literature, once the pride of poets and historians accustomed to receive liberal rewards from powerful chiefs like O'Donnell or great earls like Gearóit Mor, among farmers toiling to extract a hard living from mountain soil, through the exertions of scribes and men of letters whose greatest success was the applause of hearers clad in home-spun linen and woollen, and whose gains were often no more than a welcome, a meal, and a few handfuls of wool. Many of these manuscript books, written in the last century or the first quarter of this century, survive, though newspapers and the English language have for the most part displaced them, and,

where they have not fortunately reached a library, have consigned them to a forgotten shelf under the thatch, where, beside a disused spindle or a rushlight holder, their characters grow dimmer and their paper browner under a thick layer of turf dust. From a manuscript of this kind, written in 1820 by William Casey, of Tralee, and two others about a quarter of a century older, Mr. O'Duffy has constructed the present text of the '*Oidhe Chloinne Tuireann*,' Mr. O'Curry had previously translated and edited the tale in the *Atlantis*, vol. iii., an edition not now procurable, and many of the notes of the present edition are useful quotations from O'Curry. The tale itself is one of the group of three well known to all Irish story-tellers as 'The Three Sorrows of Story-Telling,' of which the other two are "The Death of Clan Uisnech," and 'The Death of Clan Lir.' The story is one of the hopeless attempt of Clan Tuireann to discharge an *eric* which has been adjudged against them. In their endeavour to obtain all required in the *eric* the sons of Tuireann are mortally wounded, and Tuireann himself falls dead with grief at their tragical end, after singing a lament over their bodies. The text and the Irish words in the full and excellent vocabulary are printed in Irish character, a proceeding to which all German scholars object, but which has many conveniences. Nor are the objections made to the use of the Irish character altogether sound. Most of the type used since the publication of O'Donovan's edition of 'The Annals of the Four Masters' has been cast from the handwriting of modern native scholars, which is precisely what was done when Greek was first printed, and it is no objection to the Irish type now used that it is not that of any particular ancient manuscript. Printing in Irish type is much clearer and more elegant than the plan of printing Irish words in italics, and the only well-grounded objection to it is that in an *editio princeps* it is more difficult to indicate the expansion of manuscript contractions in it than by using roman type and italics. The vocabulary of proper names contains many interesting notes, and Mr. O'Duffy's book is in every particular a creditable edition of this interesting tale."

From the *Month*, June, 1888.

“THE FATE OF THE CHILDREN OF TUIREANN.\*

“This legend has already been published in vol. iii. of the *Atlantis*, with a translation by the late Eugene O’Curry. It is one of a series of mythological tales relating to the inhabitants of the Sighe or Gaelic Elysium, in which the *dramatis personæ* are all *Tuatha De Danann*, or those associated with personages of remote antiquity. We may observe, by way of explanation, that in the Irish ethnic traditions four successive colonies are mentioned: The *Nemedians*, *Firbolgs*, *Tuatha De Danann*, and the *Milesians*. The *Nemedians*, it is said, harassed by the raids of sea-rovers, the *Fomorians* of the Gaelic ethnic legend, left the island in three separate bodies, one of which took refuge in northern Europe, to re-appear later in Irish tradition as the *Tuatha De Danann*, a mysterious race whose name has been interpreted to mean—‘the tribes of Dé, of God, and of Ana,’ the Cybele of the Gaelic Olympus. It is probable that these supposed immigrants are only the deities of a mythological system which has yet to be unravelled.

“The story opens with an anecdote which has little or no connection with the main subject. The two sons of the Gaelic Æsculapius, Dianchécht (*Dia na Checht*, ‘the god of the [healing] powers’), restore the arm of the over-King Nuadh, whose name survives in Maynooth, and replace the eye of his one-eyed door-keeper. After this the legend begins to correspond to its title by recounting the events leading up to the murder of Cian or Conn (‘valour’), known also under other appellatives, the father of Lugh of the Long arm, who traces the deed to the three sons of Tuireann. On their pleading guilty to the charge in the presence of the over-King and his Court, Lugh imposes upon them, as an *eric* or blood-fine, a series of seemingly impossible tasks, partly with the intention of compassing the death of the murderers, partly, in order to equip himself for the final conflict, then pending with the *Fomorians*, in the not wholly

\* *Oidhe Chloinne Tuireann*—“The Fate of the Children of Tuireann.” Edited for the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son. 1888.



legendary battle of Moytura. The sons of Tuireann set out on their perilous adventures, and succeed in obtaining most of the prizes coveted by Lugh, either by magical arts, or by force of arms, or by the terrors inspired by their exploits. They return ere their task is completed, and set out anew, but are at last dangerously wounded. They hasten back to obtain from Lugh the loan of the charmed trophies of their former prowess, whereby they would have recovered life and vigour. Their request is refused, so they die of their wounds, and Tuireann sinks on the lifeless remains of his three sons.

" The text has been collated with the several MS. copies of the tale, and is accompanied with a fairly literal translation, annotations, grammatical, historical, and topographical, and a glossary. As a mere legend, it will not, of course, add much to our historical knowledge, but it ought not to be ignored on that account, as it affords an insight into the modes of thought, the beliefs and customs of the remote past. And further, its literary excellencies, the scrupulous care wherewith it has been edited, the type and the printing of this tale, while reflecting credit on the translator and publisher, fit it to promote the patriotic aims of the Society under whose auspices it has been issued."

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From the *Nation* of June 2nd, 1888.

#### " AN OLD IRISH STORY

" ' The Fate of the Children of Tuireann,' is one of the Irish trilogy called ' The Three Sorrows of Story Telling.' It is of very ancient date, and is referred to in the celebrated Book of Leinster, and in the Books of Lecan and Lismore. The time of the story is the period of the Tuatha De Danann, the second colony that occupied Erin—who, indeed, gave it that name, and whose history is given in the minute chronicle of Keating. The story itself, like most of the Irish romances, has a strong tinge of classicism. Many of our earliest writers betray a close knowledge of Greek and of Roman myths. The sons of Tuireann, having murdered the father of Lugh, are sentenced by the Ardrigh and his court to pay the

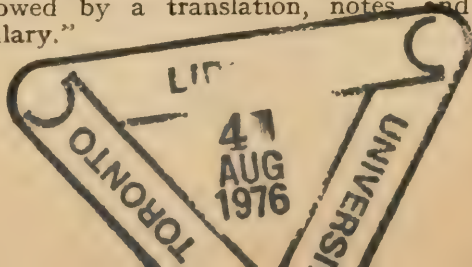


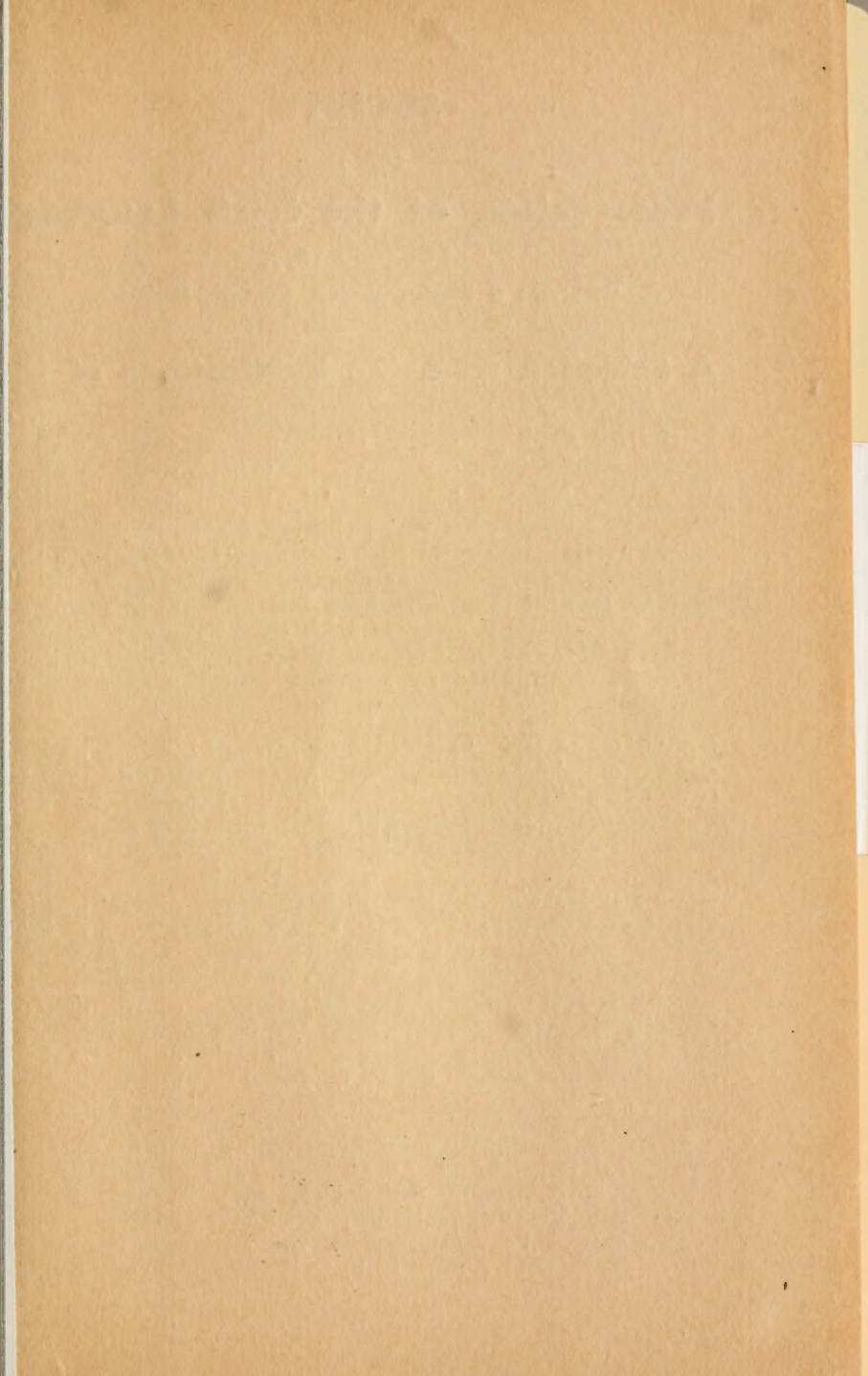
*eric*. This *eric* consists of eight obligations which bear no slight resemblance to the labours of Hercules. Lugh demands the golden apples from the famous Garden of the Hesperides; an all-curing pig-skin, owned by the Grecian king; a magical poisoned spear from Persia; unkillable, swift horses from Sicily, capable of journeying alike on land and on sea; a hunting dog, which no prey can withstand; and a wonderful cooking-spit. Through unheard of dangers and difficulties, and by wonderful expedients, the three brothers, children of Tuireann, win all the prizes demanded. They are, however, finally wounded, and, as Lugh refuses them the use of the healing skin, they succumb. Over their bodies, Tuireann, their father, dies of grief. 'His soul left him, and in the same grave their bones were at once together laid.' 'To the student of history,' says O'Curry in his 'Manuscript Materials,' 'the value of such stories consists in the record of ancient topography, and in the glimpses of life, manners, and customs which they contain. . . . Their chief claim, after all, to attention will be found to lie in their literary merits, and in the richly imaginative language in which they are clothed.' 'The Fate of the Children of Tuireann' has been edited by Mr. Richard O'Duffy, for the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. To say that it is published under their auspices is to say that it was excellent in every way. Mr. O'Duffy's volume contains a splendidly printed text, an English translation, a glossary, and copious notes, with a topographical and biographical appendix. Nothing that could aid the student is omitted. Mr. O'Duffy has every reason to feel proud of his work."

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From the *Irish Monthly*, June, 1888.

" 'The Fate of the Children of Tuireann,' has been edited, with great fulness and care, for the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, by Mr. Richard J. O'Duffy (Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son). The Irish text is followed by a translation, notes, and a complete vocabulary."





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